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REPORTAGE ON WARSAW CEMA SESSION HELD 25-27 JUNE

Press Conference Held

LD282045 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 28 Jun 85

[By Olga Andrzejewska and Stanislaw Filipczak]

[Text] Warsaw, June 28 -- Cooperation and development of CMEA states proceed in difficult international conditions, characterized by economic restrictions, among other things, -- said Poland's permanent representative at the CMEA Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, inaugurating a news conference devoted to the course and the outcome of the 40th CMEA session, wound up on June 27. All brotherly states turn their attention to the increasingly dangerous development of the international situation, caused by the confrontation-oriented course of the policies by NATO and the U.S. in particular.

The unprecedented pace of nuclear and conventional armaments creates qualitatively new threats to Europe and the world at large. What continues to be a matter of constant concern for all socialist states is to jointly and consistently counteract those phenomena, stressed Janusz Obodowski.

Cooperation within the council has an increasing influence on the economic development of member states. Compared to 1983, last year's national income on the scale of the whole community grew by 3.6 percent, industrial production by 4.4 percent and agricultural production by 3 percent.

Good results were also achieved in foreign trade -- stated the Polish vice premier. Mutual turnovers increased by 10.6 per cent in 1984. The deliveries of machines increased by 11.5 per cent. The share of trade between the CMEA members to the total world trade of the CMEA grew from 58.3 per cent to 60 per cent. 62 projects, credited by the international investment bank, went on stream until the end of 1984.

While speaking on the council's plans for the next five-year period, Janusz Obodowski stated that activities aimed to expand the time horizon of cooperation beyond the five-year period were a new development. These include the coordination of CMEA growth guidelines for the period up to the year 1995 and more distant future.

CMEA countries are treating the forthcoming five-year period as a time for switching their economies to intensive growth factors.

CMEA countries have already agreed on about 80 per cent of deliveries which are to take place in the next five-year period. From the viewpoint of real economic possibilities of states of the community and the importance which mutual turnover has in the consolidation of their economic potential, the results cannot be evaluated as satisfactory, said Obodowski.

Obodowski stated that about 130 agreements on production specialization and coproduction for the years 1985-1990 are to be signed or prolonged until the end of this year.

Speaking about the programme for economies and improved utilization of raw materials up the year 2000, deputy prime minister stated that the programme embraces 120 joint ventures which envisage the working-out and application of energy-and materials-saving equipment, new technologies, new materials and substitutes for liquid fuels as well as the expansion of the utilization of secondary materials and new power sources.

Asked if CMEA countries are satisfied with the pace of economic integration, Obodowski stated that all countries agreed that it was too low.

Answering a question on prices of Soviet crude oil, J. Obodowski said that in general problems of prices cause world-wide controversies. In EEC countries price disputes are of a much larger scale than in CMEA. The CMEA countries have adopted a system of rolling prices on fuels, set every 5 years. The Soviet Union has supplied socialist countries with crude oil, natural gas, and iron ore on the above principles.

Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz, who was also present at the conference, added that at present these oil prices are lower than the OPEC prices.

Answering a question on methods by which the CMEA restricts the influence of external factors on its functioning, J. Obodowski said that CMEA countries had broadened mutual trade exchange by a few percentage points every year. In spite of the fact that a number of Western countries have torpedoed cooperation with the CMEA, the council has also partners which have increased their trade with the organization.

Secretary of the CMEA Vyacheslav Sychev, answering a question on renewal of CMEA-EEC relations said that although European countries had aimed at close cooperation, artificial barriers were raised in the development of those relations, especially on the part of NATO countries.

From the outset of the 1980s, progress was halted in this field, with no fault on our side. The CMEA wants to broaden trade-economic cooperation on the principles of mutual benefits and partnership. This would favour the strengthening of world security, Sychev said.

Presenting main direction of works on and implementation of a comprehensive programme for scientific and technological progress of CMEA countries for the next 15-20 years, V. Sychev said that it is a long-range programme of joint activities in science, and technology with concrete tasks and deadlines for their implementation. This programme is a concentrated expression of perspective policy of CMEA countries in science and technology.

Secretary of the CMEA said that the most important parts of the programme embraced electronization of the national economy, complex automatization with flexible automated technologies, accelerated development of nuclear power engineering, development of bio-technology and creation and introduction of new generations of materials and technologies. Works are already under way on agreements dealing with microprocessor technologies, robotization and so on.

Speaking about the licence policy of CMEA states, Sychev stated that intensification of the implementation of agreements dealing with coordinated purchase and application of licenses lying within CMEA states' sphere of interest is currently the most important task.

The exchange of licences between CMEA countries is also very important. During the recent period, a growing tendency developed in the licence turnovers between the council's countries.

Asked about concrete activities undertaken to develop the raw material and power industry, CMEA's secretary stated that investments within the frames of the comprehensive programme for the development of the power industry up to the year 2000 were already being implemented for the past six months.

Currently, two nuclear power stations of the total power of 8 million kilowatts are being built in the Soviet Union. They will export 17 million kilowatt hours of electricity per year. Also a gas pipeline from Yamburg to the western border of the Soviet Union is being built and designs for more nuclear power stations in CMEA countries are being worked out. Currently the total power of nuclear stations in CMEA countries is 31 million kilowatts.

Cooperation in this field will not require imports. It is estimated that the total power of nuclear power stations in CMEA countries will reach 100 million kilowatts in next ten to fifteen years.

In conclusion, CMEA's secretary said: "We are very satisfied with the results of the session. We believe that this is a new weighty and big step in the development of cooperation."

Stoph Meets With Tikhonov

AU281320 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Warsaw (ADN) -- On Wednesday [26 June] Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politubro and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Warsaw for a friendly talk. The main issues of the talk were questions of bilateral relations and of the participation of the two countries in multilateral cooperation within CEMA. Particular attention was paid to the intensification of the national economies of both countries on the basis of accelerating scientific-technological progress and further developing the socialist economic integration.

Participating in the talk were, from the GDR, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and, from the USSR, Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Baykakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

PRAVDA Publishes Communique

For the 29 June Moscow PRAVDA version of the communique issued after the 25-27 CEMA session in Warsaw, see the Communist Relations section of the 1 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SEVENTH SESSION OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY HELD

Ministers Address Assembly

AU281142 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Today at 0800 the second meeting of the seventh session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly started its work. Those taking part in the work of this session included the first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia; member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, and Qirjako Mihali; and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava.

During the session yesterday, the report of the Council of Ministers on the situation of trade and construction in the villages was presented by candidate member of the Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Qirjako Mikhali.

Minister of Domestic Trade Osman Murati spoke on the development of this sector, its achievements in the quantity and quality of goods supply, and the improvement of trading services. For the development of this sector, he said, the government has made large investments that are being put to good use by the workers of the trading services. Then he spoke on the duties of the trading services workers in achieving a high scientific level at their work, a better packaging of goods, and better cooperation with the producing enterprises. Greater care will be taken with regard to the cooperativists' trade, the raising of its level, the improvement of cooperativists' goods, and the supply of the villages with traditional food articles.

Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha spoke of the changes of our socialist village as a result of construction and investments made by the state. Today in the villages, he said, construction projects are well planned, and attention is paid to a preservation of the land, but there have been cases where plans and the requirements of the law on construction have not been followed. The task of our institutions, he said, is to improve village housing construction plans as well as the plans for social and cultural buildings in accordance with the new requirements of village development. The structures should be solid and beautiful.

Minister of Light Industry and Food Industry Vito Kapo said that in ensuring better supplies for the village, an important role is played by light and food industries. The workers of this sector, she said, should closely cooperate with agricultural workers, from planting to harvest and storage of their products. We have increased food varieties, and that is expressed in the health and the lives of people. To be well fed you need more than just bread, she said. In this manner, improvements have been made in industrial products, such as clothing. Nevertheless, there are shortcomings and weaknesses that require more care and attention from the workers of this sector to better fulfill the requirements of the people with varied products of everyday use. For this, she said, we need better planning and organization in our work.

In his discussion the vice president of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, after dealing with the development of our socialist village, spoke on the role of the people's councils in the development of the country and their role in construction work in the village and in improving supplies and trading services. The people's councils, he said, not only help in improving this sector, but by means of the control they exercise, they help to fulfill tasks in the field of production, as well as distribution, trade, construction, etc.

For a better solution of the problems in the village, he said, the relevant people's councils should do more to help than the district councils in the political, as well as in the economic field. It is necessary, he concluded, that we further strengthen the economic organs' accountability to the people's councils in order to better fulfill the tasks that the country requires of us.

Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai said that alongside the increase of agricultural and livestock products, the party has always advocated an increase of supplies to the people. For such an increase, care is being devoted to livestock products, potatoes, beans, etc. Then she spoke of the measures taken in fulfilling these objectives, and she also mentioned the experiences of some districts and agricultural units that have achieved a high level of livestock and agricultural products that are part of the food supply of the people [word indistinct] in securing food for their cattle and increase the quantity of their cattle and meat production. She also pointed out the measures taken by all districts of the country to increase agricultural products, which will greatly help in supplying the people. She also stressed the need for organizing the transportation of agricultural products better, to make them available not only on time but in undamaged condition.

Minister of Industry and Mines Hajredin Celiku, after speaking on the achievements of this sector, which has greatly helped the supply of the districts, particularly stressed the good work being done in the production of commonly used products. Though the plans have been fulfilled, market needs have not been fulfilled in the supply of furniture. To meet this need, he said, measures have been taken to increase production and improve quality by increasing the capacity of producing enterprises. In the future there will be some restructuring of such enterprises.

Finance Minister Niko Gjyzari spoke of the role played by state investments in the development of the village, the level of its well-being, and the incomes of cooperatives. These investments should be utilized with high efficiency to better serve the assigned objectives. It is important, he said, that construction of agricultural objects be completed on time [word indistinct]. We should also stay away from expensive structures that do not meet our conditions, examine further large construction projects in villages, and look into the possibilities of using prefabricated structures.

After voting on the decisions, the president of the People's Assembly, Comrade Pali Miska, gave the closing speech. Under the continued care of the party and of Comrade Enver, he said, among other things, our socialist village results and levels [words indistinct] have achieved such results and such high standards in the trade services and in construction that they cannot be compared with those of the past. Nevertheless, the tasks we face today, as discussed in this People's Assembly, are great. They require that the state and the economic organs, those at the centers and those at the villages, increase their efforts and be totally mobilized to achieve the production plans that are necessary to solve the problems of supplying the people and expanding village construction. A further push to resolving these problems, he said, will be given by the latest decisions of the party Central Committee Politburo, as well as by implementing the decisions passed at this People's Assembly. We should look deeper into the people's supply problems, which are closely tied to the fulfillment of production plans. We should play a bigger role in stimulating and requiring that the state and economic orgns work and fight harder to satisfy the people's everyday needs at all times. In particular, he said, measures should be taken to secure greater reserves for the mountain regions. In order to increase our present achievements in the construction field, continued Comrade Pali Miska, we must require that the state organs do their best in implementing their tasks linked to regulatory plans and centralization of construction in the village with appropriate projects and traditional construction methods, which will further the development of life in the village.

In conclusion Comrade Pali Miska said: Comrade deputies, it is essential to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan to build a healthy basis for the next plan.

More on Assembly Speeches

AU280950 Tirana ATA in English 0849 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA) -- Taking the floor at the 7th session of the 10th legislature of the Peoples Assembly, the deputy Vangjel Cerrava said among other things:

Being led by the party, the peasantry detached itself with determination and deep conviction from the private work and property and embarked on the broad road of collectivization and later on the road of the intensification and modernization of the socialist agriculture which changed the physignomy of our countryside. This uninterrupted advance was constantly reflected in the rise of its standard of living material and cultural level [as received] and is gradually leading to the narrowing of the economic and social distinctions between the countryside and the town.

Important factors to narrow these differentiations have always been the extension of the trade and public services in the countryside of constructions and transport, without mentioning here education and health service which are making a great advance. But one of these factors which became the basis for the vigorous development of the countryside was its electrification, concluded in 1970.

The increase of the funds of the foodstuffs and industrial goods through the growth of the general social production in general, the minister of home trade Osman Murati said among other others, has guaranteed better fulfillment of the needs of the population in the countryside for foodstuff articles, clothes and house appliances. In 1985 as against 1980, the supplies of the population in countryside with foodstuffs are expected to increase from 13 to 47 per cent, and the supplies with non-food articles will rise from 12 to 50 per cent.

The deputy Vitorri Curri pointed out among others in her contribution that just as far and wide Albania, the people of the district of Gjirokaster and minority population too, are working with a creative spirit, revolutionary drive, mobilisation and enthusiasm to carry into life the teachings and instructions of our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

We are turning the profound grief felt by our entire people into strength. The passing away of Comrade Enver Hoxha was the gravest loss for the Albanian people and the people of minority. To us, the people of minority, he was our son, our brother. During all his life, at the head of the party he devoted much of his thinking and work to us. He had all of us in his heart and we, just like the Albanian people, will always keep him in our hearts, will always be loyal to his teachings and deed.

The achievements during the years of the peoples state power bear no comparison with the past in every sector.

Achievements in the zone of the minority are striking contrast with the bitter past. "It is common knowledge that the problem of water in Dropull had become a legend, Comrade Ramiz Alia said in the meeting in Vrisera in November 1983. The Dropulli people paid the beys of Libohova for it as if it were wine. Many a time, a keg of water caused the death of young girls falling in the abyss of Skotini". [quotation marks as received]

The party and comrade Enver Hoxha put an end to this bitter legend. They thought that this problem should be solved for the minority and it was along the first that was solved, just like the party wanted, just like Comrade Enver instructed. Two big aqueducts bring the crystal water in every village. Not only the mode of living and the hygiene and cleaning changed, but the environment changed as well, there are a lot of gardens, flourished plots and yards full of flowers. The achievements have influenced also in the further improvement of the health of the people. Contagious diseases, which were common for many peasant families, now do not exist at all. For 10 years now, infantile mortality in 27 villages is zero. Life expectancy is 72 and this could not be achieved without the excellent conditions created by the party.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORTS 1-30 JUNE

AU301844 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in its broadcasts from 1-30 June has carried the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Pogradec District workers have produced 2 million leks above plan for the January-May period (0600 GMT 3 Jun).

Permet District food collectives have overfulfilled plans for the January-May period by 10 percent (1600 GMT 5 Jun).

Durres District collectives have fulfilled industrial plans for the January-May period; food collectives have overfulfilled plans by 106 per cent (1330 GMT 7 Jun).

In Kruje District 14 out of 18 collectives have fulfilled industrial plans for the January-May period and produced 2.8 million leks above plan (1330 GMT 7 Jun).

Shkoder District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for the January-May period by producing 10 millions leks above plan (1330 GMT 9 Jun).

Librazhd District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for the January-May period by producing 650,000 leks above target (1330 GMT 9 Jun).

Skrapar District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for months of May by 103 percent (1330 GMT 10 Jun).

Lushnje District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans, including exports for the January-May period and produced over 10 million leks above plan (1330 GMT 11 Jun).

Lezh District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for the January-May period by 7.8 percent; food collectives alone produced 3.5 million leks above plan (1600 GMT 13 Jun).

Kolonje District economic enterprises have overfulfilled plans for the January-May period by 104.5 percent and financial plans by 105.4 percent (1330 GMT 14 Jun).

In Berat District 28 collectives report over fulfillment of plans for the January-May period; they produced over 8 million leks above plans (1800 GMT 16 Jun).

Librazhd District enterprises have prefulfilled industrial plans for the January-June period and produced over 2 million leks above plan (1000 GMT 30 Jun).

ALIA MEETS TANZANIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

AU291619 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 29 (ATA) -- The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia received in the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on June 28, the agricultural delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by Kristofer Liundi, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and deputy to the Tanzanian parliament. Present at the reception were also the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko, the minister of agriculture Themie Thomai and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Milica.

Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed to the friends the feelings to sincere love and friendship that the Albanian people nurture for the friendly Tanzanian people. The relations between our two countries, he stressed, are friendly and fraternal. We see with pleasure that your president, Mr. Nyerere has sympathy and love for our people and country. Comrade Ramiz Alia evaluated the just struggle of the Tanzanian people and other peoples of Africa for social progress, for the consolidation of their freedom and for national independence against imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, which the Albanian people have supported and support continuously. After telling the Tanzanian friends of the achievements of the Albanian people under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, he dwelt on the agrarian policy of our party and state. The fates of the development of each country, he continued, should be in the hands of the people themselves and they should determine the road of development according to their will and manner. In our country, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued, the people have chosen this road through which we are marching and they see that this is their most correct road.

On his part, the head of the Tanzanian delegation Kristofor Liundi, after expressing the sincere condolences of the people and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania over the loss of the great leader of the Albanian People Comrade Enver Hoxha, spoke with admiration of the successes that the Albanian people have scored in the socialist construction of the country under the leadership of their heroic Party of Labour according to the teaching of the outstanding leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. In my name and of my collegues, he said, allow me to thank you who gave us the possibility to meet you personally, our visit to Albania has been extremely beautiful and pleasant. Everywhere the people received us with love and were ready to show us what the Albanian people have achieved. We were impressed in particular by the Albanian countryside flourishing under the care of the party and Albanian state. We learned a lot from your experience, especially in the sector of agriculture. We are going to tell our friends in Tanzania of all what we saw and heard in Albania. We assure you, he said, that we shall convey the feelings of friendship you transmitted us to the Tanzanian people and President Nyerere. I would like to tell you that Albania is known in Tanzania as a country that builds socialism self-reliantly led by your Party of Labour. For us, he said, Albania and the Albanian people are genuine friends of the Tanzanian people. We are convinced that your country will flourish even more in the future.

In this meeting Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the desire that the friendly relations existing between our two countries develop and progress in all the fields in the interest of both sides. I am convinced, he said, that this is also the desire of the Tanzanian people.

The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

EQUALITY OF CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES PRAISED

AU271657 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 26 Jun 85 p 4

[Ivan Glushkov article: "CEMA: Example of Equal Relations"]

[Excerpts] The beautiful many-storied CEMA building in Moscow, which resembles an open book, has for a long time been the symbol of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries and of their peoples' activity aimed at creating a new, unprecedented model of the international economic organization, such as the world has never seen, a model strongly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and close relations of friendship and equality, solidarity and mutual assistance.

We mentioned that CEMA members' relations are based on mutual assistance and equality. However, how are these principles being applied in practice?

First of all it must be pointed out that the dynamic upsurge of the community as a whole, and of the economies of the separate countries, is being accompanied by a unique process -- the process of gradually equalizing the economic level of the member-countries. Thus the difference in per capita national revenue has been decreased from 3.1:1 to 1.6:1. This tendency will continue further. It was not by chance that the May 1984 Moscow summit of CEMA member-countries defined as one of the most important tasks the necessity of accelerating the process of gradual equalization of the economic development of the separate countries first of all the SRV, Cuba, and Mongolia, which are to reach the level of the European members of the CEMA. This is an example of selfless cooperation and mutual assistance!

As far as equality is concerned, the mechanism of adopting decisions by CEMA, as compared with similar mechanisms in international economic organizations in the capitalist world is an eloquent example. Every country, regardless of its size or economic potential, has one vote in CEMA organs, when decisions are being adopted. Such equality does not exist in the EEC. There England and the FRG have 10 votes each, while the smaller states such as Belgium and the Netherlands, have only 5 votes each. The nine most developed capitalist states together have more votes than the other 130 members of the IMF.

PZPR POREBSKI-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 28 JUNE

AU282003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited our country from 26 to 28 June at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation had talks with Milko Balev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Vasil Tsanov. The Polish delegation was also briefed on the experience of the BCP in the sphere of party-organizational and ideological work.

BONEV MEETS GDR PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

AU291805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Coordinating the Bulgarian and GDR national plans for the period 1986-1990 is the theme of talks that opened today in Sofia between Comrade Stanish Bonev, and Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

LENART DELIVERS CPSL CC PRESIDIUM REPORT

AU261221 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 24 June on pages 3 and 4 carries the 8,000-word "CPSL Central Committee Report on the Convocation of the CPSL Congress and the Party's Tasks Prior to the 17th CPCZ Congress," delivered by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, on 21 June at the session of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava.

After announcing the agenda of the next CPSL Congress, which will be held on 13 March 1986 in Bratislava, he elaborates the targets of the next, Eighth 5-Year Plan, not sparing criticism concerning shortcomings in various spheres of the country and party's life.

Lenart says that "at variance with the tasks and objective needs," the economic production units set for themselves a "sluglike pace regarding the growth of technical standards, effectiveness, and reliability of everything we understand under the comprehensive term 'quality.'"

"It is in the interest of asserting intensification in Slovakia to make better use of domestic and imported raw and other materials, fuels, and energy. This must be reflected in higher prices for products per kilogram, in better satisfying the growing needs of consumers at home and abroad," Lenart says, adding that in the past 4 years the utilization of machinery in Slovak industry has decreased by more than 1 percent and in enterprises controlled by the Slovak Ministry of Industry by 4 percent. "The effectiveness of long-term assets in industry, in terms of gross production, dropped 14 percent," he notes.

Later in his speech, Lenart criticizes the slow pace of innovation: "The 16th congress stressed that the prerequisite for, but also the source of the acceleration of social and economic development is science and technology. The party and state bodies in the SR of Slovakia, particularly after the eight sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee, adopted a series of measures aimed at improving the performance of our scientific-technological base, but especially at more rapidly implementing science and technology. Two years have elapsed since then, but we are not satisfied with the results. We have already mentioned the small proportion of products with a high technical-economic standard. The innovation cycle is 17-20 years, which means that we are innovating only 4-6 percent of the total production of goods annually. This is very little when we realize that some Czechoslovak enterprises, as well as some entire branches in the developed industrial countries reach up to 30 percent."

"Also, the draft plans of the economic production units and ministries for the Eighth 5-year Plan do not ensure the necessary pace of scientific-technological development for products and technologies. This only shows that science and technology have not yet become the main source of intensification, the axis of the plans of development," Lenart says, mentioning that "a serious expression of the insufficient care for effectiveness is also the fact that we have a number of enterprises that have been operating at a loss for a long time," and that "a fundamental turn in effectiveness is, among other factors, contingent on progressive structural changes in our industry. They must be carried out at the national-economic, branch, sectoral, and production-related levels."

In another part of his speech, dealing with youth issues, Lenart says that "the party stresses the need to further increase all of society's care for young people, for their healthy, all-round development, and at the same time it strengthens the demand that they be prepared to fulfill the demanding tasks of the present and the future.

"True, when educating the young generation we do not always meet with understanding and an active approach. We also know that there are young people whose behavior is at variance with the norms of civic coexistence and socialist conduct."

Criticizing ranking personnel, Lenart goes on to say that "the ideological and political-educational work that forms the people's socialist awareness plays an important role in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the resolution of the CPSL Congress. However, despite considerable efforts, it has not succeeded in consistently fulfilling the demand of the congress that ideological work become an affair of the entire party, of all party members. That is a great handicap with which we must concern ourselves in our further work. What is involved, above all, is increasing the quality and effectiveness of ideological work. The yardstick of ideological work's effectiveness must be how firmly it is linked with practice; how well it mobilizes people to selfless work; what standard socialist ethics, socialist patriotism, and internationalism have; how it helps to assert an atmosphere of great demandingness; and the extent of convergence of our thinking and behavior. We want to underscore this factor because in real life we come across more than once the fact that some comrades in leading posts talk about intensification but continue to work in an extensive manner; they pay lip service to the importance of the rapid introduction of science and technology but in practice continue to manufacture obsolete products; they identify themselves with socialist integration but do not show the willingness to consistently implement it in practice; they talk about remuneration according to merit but in practice tolerate underserved income and egalitarianism. If there is to be a turnabout in the struggle for intensification, then our words must not be at variance with deeds. In this respect, communists must provide a better personal example.

"We must introduce more combativeness, revolutionary enthusiasm, but also flexibility and well-formed argumentation in ideological and mass political work. We must learn to know and more systematically support all that is new and progressive, all that enriches our life in production, in relations, and in the thinking and conduct of the people. We must determinedly combat all negative phenomena that are at variance with the laws and norms of socialist ethics. The letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee had drawn attention to these. Involved are abuses such as the pilfering of socialist and private property, the misuse of one's position, opportunism, and moral nihilism, all of which elicit indignation among honest citizens. In this respect, education regarding the law and propaganda must fulfill their missions more effectively.

"We must not forget that with the growth of the material wealth of society and with the people's rising standard of living, an underestimation of ideoeducational work can, together with other factors, cause immense moral and ideological harm, contribute to the revival of greed-for-gain tendencies, a 'withdrawal' into the shell of one's personal interests, and individualism. This also urges us to put an end to formalism in the ideo-educational and mass-political work," Lenart says.

He also touches upon the subject of religion: "We regard it necessary to further deepen and improve the weltanschauung education of the broadest strata of the working people. In this connection I want to say that while respecting the religious feelings of a part of our citizens, we will continue to strive to unite all working people, all citizens on the common project of the construction of developed socialism in our fatherland. At the same time, however, we will not permit anti-Czechoslovak reactionary forces to misuse religious feelings under any pretext against the interests of the Republic, against the unity of our nations and nationalities, and thus against the interests of the believers themselves."

Lenart says the following regarding foreign-political issues: "The demands on the efficacy of our ideopolitical activity are increasing also as a consequence of the aggravated international political situation, caused by the adventuristic policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, headed by the United States. At the 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Husak aptly characterized this situation. He showed how the aggressive circles of imperialism are striving with all their might and means to reverse the march of history and peaceful coexistence, even at the price of unleashing nuclear catastrophe. It is obvious that we cannot permit any complacency or fatalism in our ranks; we must not underestimate the danger, but we have no reason to succumb to panic. We are profoundly convinced that the dangerous development can be reversed. In this we proceed from the great possibilities of the world's anti-imperialist peace forces and their principal mainstay -- the socialist society headed by the USSR, with its material, political, military, and spiritual potential.

"Also from this position we express unequivocal support for the foreign-policy line of the USSR and its significant peace initiatives. We fully support the endeavors of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government oriented toward further reinforcing our country's ties with the USSR, cementing the unity of the socialist community, and our country's intensifying role in the struggle for peace.

"The aggravation of the international situation and of the ideological struggle between capitalism and socialism requires of us even more responsibility. It also requires that we clearly and convincingly from a class viewpoint explain to our people, and particularly to the young generation, the events and conflicts in the world in such a way as to enable them to orient themselves independently. Our slogan "Build the country and you will strengthen peace" has acquired in present times an exceptionally topical significance. Party bodies and organizations must draw the corresponding conclusions from this slogan for the ideopolitical and organizational work in all sectors of their activity."

Lenart later upbraids managers and stresses the importance of the observance of Leninist principles and norms of party life:

"At the June 1981 session of the CPSL Central Committee, we said that in being appointed to a function, every functionary receives a blank check that he has to pay off with his work until the end. We also said that everyone must make himself capable of being in step with the times regarding management; otherwise he will be exchanged on the march. We carried out quite a few such exchanges of nomenclature cadres on the level of the CPSL Central Committee and the CPSL regional and district committees. In the majority of cases it has been shown that in all places where there were serious problems and shortcomings, and where we approved energetic and responsible managers of firm character, the situation has improved. We will continue to implement this type of cadre policy even more consistently. We have a humane and comradely relationship with those who have given honest work for society. The permanent principle must be: We cannot retard the development of socialism because of 'social' considerations for an individual."

"There are still quite a few managers," Lenart continues, "who are prisoners of rigidity, spiritual laziness, indolence, and opportunism. They are hiding behind regulations, directives from the top, and shifting responsibility onto incompetent people. They do not feel like studying and do not perfect the management of the worksite for which they are responsible. Ranking personnel must cultivate qualities on will, tenacity, and the courage to absorb new viewpoints and approaches. Without this, successful management is unthinkable. Therefore, the struggle against rigidity must be the continuing task of all party bodies and all communists.

"Comrades, any violation of the Leninist principles and norms of party life, of party ethics, the nonobservance of socialist legality must be criticized and thus far. There exists benevolence and tolerance toward people who infringe the party statutes. Party committees do not always draw proper conclusions against party members who grossly violate party discipline. Sometimes they hesitate too long or protect them, arguing that court proceedings have not yet been concluded. One has to unequivocally say that party bodies and organizations must assess the behavior of a party member in the first place according to the party statutes," Lenart notes.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON STATE OF MBFR TALKS

AU261423 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 85 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The West Sticks to the Abstract Plane: the 399th Meeting at the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] The 399th meeting of the NATO and Warsaw Pact delegations participating in the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe was held in the Vienna Hofburg yesterday.

The only speaker yesterday was Ambssador Marcel Rymenans, the Belgian delegation head, who once again, just like his colleagues from the delegations of NATO countries in the past, dealt with marginal affairs instead of addressing the real issue: the reduction of troops. He voiced the demand for some sort of a "clear picture" about the reduction process, the numerical expression of every future reduction phase, and its strict verifiability, and in the end he spoke about the need to recognize exceptions for the West.

The speech of the Belgian ambassador as well as the subsequent press conference, such as is held after every day of negotiations, showed that the delegations of NATO countries are sticking to the position of avoiding the concrete solution of the problems of reductionand are instead pressing for discussions about abstract issues of secondary importance. John Karch, the press representative of NATO countries, announced at the press conference that the Western delegations "are studying" the socialist countries' proposals, which is why no official Western standpoint on these proposals has been made public to date.

Instead of seeking an agreement, the West is demanding, aside from new numerical data, exceptions that are supposedly essential for Western security. For reasons of geography it is allegedly essential that a "flexible level" of troops be recognized on the Western part, in view of fluctuation, rotation, and other reasons resulting from normal military activity. From the way in which the West formulates its demands, an uninitiated person would hardly comprehend their gist; the actual point of these demands is, in fact, to allow the West to change, and thus also to increase, the level of its troops. It would be assisted in achieving supremacy in this way. It will not be possible to accept such a demand.

The attempts to divert attention to peripheral measures, verification, and exceptions are nothing but a diplomatic way of delaying and rejecting a just agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security.

In the opinion of the socialist countries, the most important thing at the Vienna talks is to arrive at a concrete reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The path toward this aim is shown by the proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries, as a start, to reduce troop levels by 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 American soldiers and to freeze the other countries' troops and subsequently to go ahead with the general reduction, down to the agreed-upon ceiling of 900,000 soldiers on each side. The manner in which the two sides arrive at this level is up to them; what is important, however, is that once this ceiling is reached on both sides, it will be possible to begin control and verification.

Is this approach not simple and logical? It surely is. But the West proposes in reality an approach that is opposite in character. It is like making the final account before taking stock. After all, first it is necessary to bring about reduction; then it is possible to count, to control, and to verify. Why is the West so emphatically giving priority to peripheral "associated measures?" Above all, this provides a good opportunity to complicate the talks while appearing before the public "innocent" of the procrastinations and being able to blame the other side for the stagnation of the Vienna talks.

The socialist countries constantly stress at the talks that an agreement is possible, that the only thing that is needed for it is the goodwill of NATO countries, and especially the United States, the leading NATO power.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER RYABOV CONTINUES VISIT

Tours Sokolov Plant

LD272109 Prague Domestic Service In Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is on a visit to the CSSR, visited Sokolov today. Accompanied by Miroslav Kapoun, Czech minister of industry, the delegation visited the construction site of the acrylic chemistry complex, the first unit of this type in CEMA countries, in the national chemical works enterprise in Sokolov.

Guests were interested in the main production unit of acrylic acid and its esters, the control center, storage complex, and the waste substance burning unit.

Meets With Strougal

LD281335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in Prague's Hrzan Palace Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who heads the USSR Government delegation currently visiting the CSSR.

They discussed questions of the further deepening of cooperation in the sphere of the chemical industry and in the production of machinery and equipment for this branch. They also discussed the current state and long-term prospects of mutual scientific-technological cooperation, the directions of cooperation and specialization, the results achieved so far, the progress of work in coordinating plans for the next 5-year plan, and the realization of the long-term program of mutual cooperation until the year 2000.

INDRA HEADS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

LD010849 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, Federal Assembly chairman and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, left today for an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The delegation was invited by the Bulgarian National Assembly.

THIEVERY, ALCOHOLISM IN CZECH SR VIEWED

AU271230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Karel Kejzlar, chairman of the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic, delivered at the 17th meeting of the Czech National Council in Prague on 25 June]

[Excerpts] The activity of the judiciary does not cover the entire sphere of socialist legality; it has its indispensable importance in the sphere of the criminal, civil, family, and labor law.

One of the politically important tasks is the protection of the socialist economy. More than half of the sentenced prepetrators of punishable offenses and malfeasances against proprety in socialist ownership are the employees of the affected organizations themselves, who also cuase the greater part of the ascertained damages. Therefore, it is necessary to constantly direct attention to the activity of intraenterprise bodies, whose duty it is to ensure the control, registration, and protection of property with socialist ownership. Many shortcomings are still being ascertained as regards the fulfillment of these duties by the affected organizations themselves.

The submitted report on the state of legality also concerns some sectors to which the labor law applies. The Supreme Court of the Czech SR had conducted a study of the courts' practices in reviewing disciplinary measures imposed in accordance with the Labor Code, insofar as the persons affected by the measures lodged an appeal. The findings of this research revealed that in almost half of the total of the appealed cases, the disciplinary measures imposed had to be rescinded because they were either imposed at variance with the law or because the factual basis for a disciplinary measure was not sufficiently ascertained. This shows the necessity for the ranking personnel, especially in economic organizations, with the assistance of their legal formations [utvary] to make sure that laws and other legal regulations, are consistently observed and to ensure their correct application in practice. The permanent negative factor that influences the state and the development of punishable activity is excessive alcohol consumption. On the average, one-fourth of all sentenced persons commit punishable offenses under the influence of alcohol or in connection with its consumption. Therefore, we direct courts -- in order to limit the influence of alcohol-- in addition to criminal prosecution, to also order preventive detoxification treatment. However -- at least from the criminal courts' findings -- outpatient treatment is not particularly effective.

LENART ATTENDS CPSL REGIONAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD282216 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The East Slovakia Region CPSL Committee met in Kosice today. It discussed the conclusions of the June CPCZ and CPSL Central Committees sessions on convening the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress.

In the discussion, Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, emphasized that the congress [not specified] will summarize the experiences of building socialism since the beginning of the seventies and will set out a program for further progress. He pointed out the need for considerable improvement in the effectiveness of management and organizational work, the result of which must be higher quality and profitability in all work.

BILAK RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD281317 Prague CTK in English 1208 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today a delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, led by its Politburo member and Central Control Commission Chairman Alem Abebe.

Present was also chairman of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Control and Audit Commission Jaroslav Hajn.

They discussed bilateral relations and the international situation and condemned the aggressive policy of imperialism, especially the USA, which increses the arms race and provokes conflict situations in various parts of the world.

INDRA RECIEVES FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD281525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A group of French deputies was received by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, at the end of their stay in our homeland today. He acquainted them with the work of our highest representative body and its legislative and control activity. He praised the work of the French-Czechoslovak Friendship Group, which reflects the long-term traditions of our nations and represents an important part of mutual contacts. Alois Indra spoke in support of the further development of parliamentary contacts between the two countries.

The head of the French delegation, Maurice Ligot, expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit to the CSSR and noted that the fight against fascism was an important part of the joint traditions of the two nations.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REVIEWS 10TH SED CC MEETING

AU270744 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Preparation for the 11th SED Congress: the Cause of the Entire People; About the Results of the 10th SED Central Committee Meeting"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Central Committee has initiated the decisive phase of preparation for the 11th party congress. With the documents adopted by it, the speech of the general secretary, the Politburo report, and the decision on implementation of party elections, all party organizations and party members have comprehensive and clear guidance for their political, economic, and organizational work in the 10 months until the party congress, which will be held in Berlin from 17 to 21 April 1986.

The plenum discussion, in which all Bezirk first secretaries took the floor, was marked by complete agreement on the fundamental questions of our domestic and foreign policy. It became a great exchange of experience on implementation of the SED and GDR Government policy.

The discussion speeches published in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND provide an impressive picture of the results of the mass movement and the great will for achievement of the working people in preparing for the 11th party congress. A fundamental conclusions to be drawn from the Central Committee session is that we must utilize the best experiences and spread them by the party's work among the masses in all sectors of society.

In his speech Erich Honecker assessed that readiness to achieve a great increase in performance as the expression of all the GDR working people's determination to continue to purposefully advance under the leadership of the SED along the good path adopted at the 10th party congress. In the discussion it was rightly emphasized that this reflects a firm confidence in party and government policy. This confidence must now be further deepened through still closer ties with the working people with the aim of accomplishing new, higher performances in economic and social policy. Here we conceive economic and social policy in the broadest sense, including public education, the universities, the public health sector, housing construction, measures for mother and child, and youth promotion measures.

Another indication of the high level of the 10th Central Committee session's discussion is the fact that it has broadened the GDR's outlook for tomorrow to a hitherto unprecedented extent. It has made clear that conversion of the GDR national economy to the most modern technologies is in full swing. With the policy of the main task we will cross the threshold of the year 2000. The growth in economic performance required for this will be ensured by comprehensive intensification of all sectors of the national economy, by close linking of the results of the scientist-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism. Thus we are securing and creating all prerequisites for the further step-by-step increase of the people's material and cultural living standard.

The Central Committee meeting has comprehensively and profoundly worked out the tasks for preparing the 11th party congress and its international importance. It has especially underscored the meeting between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow and further extension of the Warsaw Pact. In the foreground there is for us the task of strengthening our friendship with the USSR and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Together our countries must solve tasks of great significance for the fate of mankind.

On the one hand, the new phase of sociopolitical development of the socialist states requires more rapid intensification of the national economies and all sectors of socialist integration, and the timely resolution of development problems in the socialist community. Thus the political, economic, and social stability of socialism will be strengthened. On the other hand, the danger of a nuclear war, which has been further increased by the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms buildup, makes it even more necessary now all the more to take all necessary measures to achieve a turn in the international situation, to halt the arms race on earth, and to totally prevent an arms race in space. Thus it has been proven once more that it is socialism which, with its concept of reason and realism, has opened for mankind a chance for a peaceful future.

Despite the fact that international conditions have become more complicated, socialism has the inner material and moral potential to ensure fulfillment of the growing tasks of its further construction, and always at the same time also its defense. Here it holds true fully and entirely. The more steadily and dynamically socialism develops, the more it increases its economic strength and potential, the more convincingly it brings to bear its advantages, and the more powerfully will it influence the struggle for peace and for a happy future for the peoples.

The 10th Central Committee meeting has again demonstrated that for our party peace is the most valuable asset of mankind, and its preservation is the most important task of the present. For this the SED has the unreserved support of the GDR citizens. Their achievements in production and their dedicated work for peace testify to the fact that the inseparable connection between a secure peace and a stronger socialism is more and more firmly rooted in the minds and actions of the people.

The Central Committee considers the situation created by the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles as the most serious threat to world peace since the end of World War II. Imperialism is seeking to destroy the approximate military-strategic balance and to ensure for itself superiority. It wants to take social revenge for its historical defeats, to halt the advance of socialism, and to altogether stop the process of national and social liberation in the world.

However, wanting to do something and being able to do it are by no means the same in imperialist policy. It must take into account the actual balance of forces. It is up against differences of interests, both in the United States itself and among the NATO countries. This is most clearly shown in the controversy over Washington's mad "star wars" plans that, apart from the promises by the FRG and Israel to participate, have not met with any approval, but have rather touched off waves of protest and rejection throughout the world.

We are for the peaceful research and utilization of space. Advanced technologies do not require the militarization of space. By the way, he who thinks that only the United States and West Europe are able to develop advanced technologies is wrong.

We are advocating with all our might peace on earth and in space. The Central Committee stressed: In the interests of the whole disarmament effort, priority must be given to preventing the militarization of space. We support the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR. They encourage all those in the world who are interested in banishing the threat of a nuclear war, in getting away from confrontation, and in returning to detente. By its proposals for disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, the USSR has created favorable prerequisites for the second round of the Geneva negotiations. An appropriate attitude of goodwill is expected by the peoples, who stake considerable hopes on this dialogue, particularly from the United States.

The 10th SED Central Committee session has concluded that the struggle for peace will still require great efforts and a tedious, hard struggle. However, it has also affirmed its confidence that the forces of peace will prove to be stronger. The GDR will continue to work in manifold ways for feasible solutions on the road of international cooperation and in the interests of peace. The joint initaitive of the SED and SPD to establish in Europe a chemical weapon-free zone, an initiative that has been widely welcomed in the international arena, is new proof of what results can be achieved by a political dialogue based on reason and realism.

It remains our inalienable principle to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil. We will not cease in our vigilance toward those who by their actions are seeking to worsen the international atmosphere, the improvement of which is absolutely necessary for cooperation between the two German states. All endeavors of the adventurist imperialist forces will also in the future by given a resolute rebuff.

Manifesting anew our unbreakable friendship with the USSR, we have celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and liberation. Stronger than ever before, we focused our attention, as Erich Honecker underscored, on the roots of our strength, on the revolutionary traditions of the German workers movement.

Carrying on these traditions, our people today are among the builders of the new world of socialism, of freedom and human dignity. Our party, coming from the people, rooted in them, and serving them, in its entire policy lets itself be guided by the meaning of socialism, which lies in doing everything for the well-being of the people, for the happiness of the working people. This has been impressively demonstrated again in the past few months, not least at the 12th FDJ Parliament, the construction conference, during the trade union elections, and in the entire popular movement for the 11th SED Congress.

What is being accomplished in our country, and how it benefits the entire people, should be shown here merely by a few figures that were quoted at the Central Committee plenum: The growth in annual national income by M35 billion to M222 billion within 5 years, 40 percent of which was achieved just by reducing the specific production input; the 4.5 million metric ton increase in plant production, measured in grain equivalent units, compared to the preceding 5-year-period is an increase of as much as is produced by the entire Gera Bezirk; new apartments for another 196,000 citizens alone in the first 5 months of this year, on the path of resolving the housing problem as a social problem by 1990; and the increase of the working people's real income by 82 percent, of net money income by 72 percent, and of retail turnover by 70 percent, since 1970.

Quite different facts, figures, and prospects characterize the situation in the West. The number of people hit by the scourge of mass unemployment in the developed capitalist countries has gone up to 75-80 million. The "new paupers" in the United States are estimated at 35.5 million, in Great Britain 12 million, and in the FRG 3 million -- not only invalids, old-age pensioners, and foreign workers, but increasingly, highly-qualified workers affected by structural crises, and primarily women and young people.

The analysis presented at the SED Central Committee session shows that quite contrary to socialism, capitalism -- because of the ownership conditions of private capitalist appropriation and maximization of profits -- is not capable of transforming scientific-technological progress into social benefits for man.

In analyzing what has been achieved in our national economy, organic collaboration between the central state management, the organizational form of combines, and the application of economic cost-accounting was particularly stressed.

We have a developed, practically tested system of socialist planned economy. Our economy is no field for experimentation. However, we are always open-minded regarding positive experiences and findings. What matters is to ensure through comprehensive intensification that the economic dynamics become permanent.

The phase of intensification into which our country is now entering requires stronger utilization of the advantages of socialism for coping with the scientific-technological revolution. It requires such innovations as can only be developed by a basic research that extends far into the future, by essential progress in the key technologies, by top performances which can be economically utilized with a far better yield. Through the close economic intertwining of science and production, within the combines as well as between them and the institutions of the Academy of Sciences, the universities, and the technical schools, the effectiveness of our intellectual potential must be multiplied.

The Central Committee meeting has precisely established the tasks for the new stage of intensification. They range from the utilization of office computers throughout the national economy, qualitative improvement of the production of means of rationalization, and optimal effectiveness in investment activity, to timely training of the working people to implement the new technologies. The main productive force remains, even in the computer age, man with all his abilities.

This goes, as for all other sectors, also for agriculture. Consolidation of the LPG's and VEG's, and combination of science and peasant's practice as is reflected in the maximum-yield and maximum-performance concepts have created favorable prerequisites for the further intensification of production. The deepening of collaboration, above all the taking over of leading management functions by the cooperation councils, will lead to a further growth of these potentials.

Mastering the requirements of the new stage of economic strategy was described by the Central Committee plenum as the decisive arena for every communist. National economic growth and social security are combined with high requirements in ideopolitical work and in the development of internal party life. Fulfillment of the 1985 plan and preparation for the new 1986-90 5-year plan must permeate the entire life of the party.

The thorough studying of the materials of the 10th Central Committee meeting will provide all comrades with the necessary equipment for these tasks. This applies particularly to the 325,000 young people who, by their application for admission to the SED in the period between the 10th and 11th party congresses, have documented the FDJ's role as helper and militant reserve of the party.

It is necessary:

-- to intensively carry on the popular discussion on fundamental questions of our domestic and foreign party policy and to make the preparations for the party congress the cause of the entire people;

-- to fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 plan targets, and to continue with good results the 1986 plan discussion:

-- to well prepare and carry out the party elections and the personal conversations in order to pave the way for new initiatives and activities of the working people in preparation for the party congress.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO BYPASS SALT II CRITICIZED

AU271510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jun 85 p 2

[Commentary by "W.M.": "SALT II Must Continue To Be Observed"]

[Text] "The SALT II treaty on limitation of strategic armaments," said Erich Honecker in his speech at the 10th SED Central Committee Meeting, "must not be sacrificed by those in the United States and NATO who desire confrontation and an arms buildup. Observance of concluded treaties and agreements is still a stabilizing element in international relations, which must be saved from damage."

This confirmed the GDR's position on an important issue that is currently receiving much international attention. Statesmen not only of socialist but also of many other countries are advocating continued observance of the SALT II treaty. These statesmen include Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, his British counterpart Margaret Thatcher, and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, to mention only a few. Only a few days ago, at the Estoril meeting of the NATO Council, the West European member-states jointly appealed to the United States to continue to honor the agreement concluded with the USSR in 1979 on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons.

What is the crux of the matter? The main issue of the treaty signed in June 1979 by the heads of state of the USSR and the United States is limitation of the number of strategic delivery vehicles of each side to 2250, 1320 of them with multiple warheads. This agreement, which was then welcomed by all peace-loving people as a contribution to arms limitation, has, as is known, not been ratified by the United States. Nevertheless, the main stipulations of the treaty were observed by both sides until the U.S. Administration recently provided evidence that it intends to exceed the agreed upper limit in its arms buildup program. This would occur, for instance, if another Ohio class nuclear submarine equipped with intercontinental ballistic missiles were put into operation as announced.

At a time when, according to the agreement between the USSR and the United States, the entire complex of space and nuclear weapons is to be discussed in Geneva with the aim of reaching agreement on measures for their limitation and reduction, measures that will ultimately lead to their total elimination, the United States is on the point of making another serious move in the opposite direction. As is always the case in tightening the armament spiral, Washington has given us a new edition of the anti-Soviet lie about a [Soviet] threat. The U.S. violations of SALT II, they say, are to be understood as the response to alledged treaty violations by the USSR. However, the people responsible are not able to supply one single shred of proof for their allegations. The whole thing is obviously serving as a pretext: In a word, they plead for arms control while in fact they are setting about dismantling the SALT II agreement.

Behind this is an intention to undermine and destroy all the positive achievements in the field of security that were accomplised by the joint efforts of the USSR and the Untied States during the 1970s, and to clear the path for an unchecked arms race. It is, however, clearly indicative of world public opinion that even the NATO allies of the United States oppose these efforts and demand strict observance of SALT II. The peoples do not want new rounds of the arms race on earth, let alone in space; they want agreements that make peace and coexistence more secure. After the recent constructive steps of the USSR, they are expecting an appropriate reaction of goodwill from the United States. The GDR fully and wholly supports the attitude of the USSR and all states of the socialist community, which has often resolutely called for observance of the SALT II treaty and for further steps for arms limitation and disarmament.

Together with all who follow reason and realism, our Republic is working along the path of international cooperation for feasible solutions which serve the preservation of peace. For this, observance of SALT II is of utmost importance.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S POLICE CELEBRATED

Honecker Remarks Reported

LD282346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1650 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- On the 40th anniversary of the German People's Police, a festive event took place Friday in Berlin involving the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, and the GDR Council of Ministers.

In the Great Hall of the Palace of the Republic, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, at the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Presidium and Council of Ministers Presidium awarded the SED Central Committee's Karl-Marx Order and a Red Banner of Honor to the German People's Police. In so doing, the services of the People's Police in the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and the reliable defense of socialism were praised. Army General Friedrich Dickel, interior minister and chief of the German People's Police, received the high decorations.

The participants at the festive event, meritorious members of the People's Police and the other Interior Ministry organs, veterans and volunteer police helpers, and members of the volunteer fire brigades had previously warmly welcomed Erich Honecker, other party and state leadership members, and renowned public personalities.

Minister Dickel in his speech stressed the active role of the people's police in building the GDR's socialist society and state system. As a reliable instrument of socialist state power, the German People's Police has honorably fulfilled its class duty at all times. The most important source of constantly high fighting strength was, is, and remains leadership by the party of the working class, he said.

With their daily activity for the GDR's dynamic and stable developement, the policemen and members of the other Interior Ministry organs are deeply conscious of simultaneously making an active contribution to the strengthening of peace. They know that the protective shield of the socialist community states, and above all that of the USSR, is the most important guarantee for the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

In his address, Erich Honecker stressed: "For the first time in the German people's history, a police force arose 40 years ago that emerged from and is linked to the people and that acts in the people's interest. It is steadfastly fulfilling its duty of ensuring public order and security, of protecting the revolutionary achievements, of protecting the lives and peaceful work of the workers, and of contributing to the flowering of our socialist fatherland, the GDR." If one looks back over the previous 4 decades, it is possible to justifiably assert that the German People's Police and the Interior Ministry organs under the SED leadership have met their obligations under all conditions.

"In the further realization of our policy for strengthening socialism and strengthening peace," the speaker continued, "for which a broad popular movement is developing in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, the demands on your work will, of course, also increase in view of the future tasks. The 10th SED Central Committee meeting has pointed the way for this."

"We are purposefully continuing the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, and are convinced that, supported by the trust that unites party and people, by the will to perform, and by the working people's creativity and initiatives we will create good starting positions for the coming years," Erich Honecker said.

One cannot overlook here the increased efforts that are still required to above all defend peace and durably preserve it. "That is the most important prerequisite, so that the peoples' well-being, in both material and cultural terms, can be guaranteed and constantly increased. We want peace on earth and peace in space. For this reason we are doing everything together with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries to replace confrontation with cooperation, to bring about a cessation of the arms race and the advance of disarmament. The prevention of a nuclear inferno is a matter of life and death for humanity, and the supreme command of reason and a policy conscious of responsibility."

The People's Police, together with the comrades in the National People's Army, the GDR frontier troops, the Ministry of State Security, and the customs authorities will contribute to this end in the future as well, the speaker said.

On behalf of the members and civilian employees of the German People's Police, Minister Dickel thanked the party and state leadership for their esteem, the trust expressed, and the high decorations. The award obligates the constables, officers, generals, and civilian employees to do everything in their power to defend the workers and peasants' power, to strengthen socialism, and to strengthen peace.

The minister gave a pledge from the members of the German People's Police to Erich Honecker. In this the assurance is given: "In accordance with our oath, loyally devoted to the party of the working class, we are resolved to serve the GDR honestly, courageously, conscious of our responsibility, and without sparing our energies at all times."

Dickel Speech Reported

LD282144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 28 Jun 85

["From the Speech by Army General Friedrich Dickel, Minister of the Interior and Head of the German People's Police" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- "In all the decisive areas of our country's development the members of the People's Police have actively helped shape the construction of the socialist social and state order. This has contributed substantially to the strengthening of socialism in the GDR and thus to the safeguarding of peace," Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, said in his festive address marking the 40th anniversary of the German People's Police on Friday in Berlin. Under the leadership of the SED, the German People's Police, as the reliable instrument of the socialist state power, has always honorably carried out its class duty.

Recalling the Soviet people's world-historic deed of liberation in May 1945, the minister of the interior underlined: "It remains part of the lasting merits of the USSR that it did everything to smash the fascist state and power apparatus. On this basis began the antifascist-democratic forces of our country, which were everywhere led by the communists to overcome the chaos the fascists left behind."

"The creation of normal peaceful conditions for the work of the antifascist-democratic forces, for the creation of the new order, for its protection against attacks by old fascists and reactionaries, and for the establishing of order and security -- all this became a fundamental precondition for the organization of the new democratic life of the people and even more for the revolutionary changes of the whole of society," Army General Dickel continued. Thus in the historic period of a new beginning there emerged also a new police, born out of the need to normalize life and committed to serve the people.

The core of this new police was formed by proven antifascists, the interior minister said, who in the antifascist resistance and in the trenches of the Spanish Civil War, in the fascist concentration camps and prisons, in the uniform of the Red Army or as partisans, had pledged their lives to the communist ideals. "With the support of the progressive forces they smashed the gangs set up by the fascist forces, frustrated smugglers, speculators and criminal businessmen, and opposed with supreme effort the counterrevolutionaries."

"With unforgotten readiness for action and reliability, our People's Police supported in the days of 13 August 1961 our workers and peasants power when the state frontier with West Berlin was taken under firm control in the interest of peace and the protection of the socialist achievements."

The work of the German People's Police, Army General Dickel continued, is extensively linked to the social life and firmly integrated in the socialist society. Great readiness for action, service to the people "around the clock" as it were, by day and night and in all weather, characterizes the thinking and action of all members of the organs of the German People's Police. "It is their constant endeavor to do everything necessary in order that the citizens may live in security and get on with their lives." The interior minister referred to the steady development of the inviolable relationship of trust between the police and the people and emphasized: "More and more citizens are prepared to support solving People's Police tasks, and we promote all activities that are directed at firm support for law and order, the implementation of socialist lawfulness, and a high degree of public order and security."

In this way the German People's Police helped "to make the safeguarding of lawfulness, order, discipline and security increasingly a concern of the whole of society. The development taking pace in this area is lively testimony to the exercise of power by the working class and the other workers and of the lively work of our socialist democracy." The beauty of the German People's Police work is especially "that it is carried out always and directly for the benefit of all the citizens of our state and that it stands in the front line to help protect the power of the working class and of the whole working people. Power in the hands of the working class -- this is and remains for us most important. Without it the successful path of socialist construction would not have been possible. And only if this power is being constantly strengthened and protected politically and economically will the prosperity of the whole working people be lastingly guaranteed."

A steady, constantly consolidating, high public order and security is an important achievement of socialism, "and it proves increasingly to be a fundamental condition for further progress in the political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural areas -- for our good policy for the benefit of the citizens."

The safeguarding of public order and security is the contribution of the People's Police to "protection of the socialist state and social order, social property, socialist achievements, and the creative work of the individual, dignity and freedom, life, health, rights and the personal property of citizens. This is an important basis in order to guarantee for our people a life in peace and security, in calm and safety."

The members of the German People's Police know, the interior minister said, "that the protection shield of the states of the socialist community, led by the USSR, is the most important guarantee that the most aggressive imperialist forces will not succeed, through their crazy policy of confrontation and arms build-up, in destroying the existing military-strategic equilibrium and plunging mankind into a nuclear inferno. They support fully and totally the efforts by our party and state leadership to safeguard peace on the path of international cooperation and dialogue, the establishment of a world-wide coalition of reason and goodwill."

STOPH, CUBA'S PEREZ SIGN 1986-90 ECONOMIC ACCORD

LD282138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- The results of plan coordination between the GDR and Cuba for the 1986-90 period form a solid basis for great continuity, stability, and dynamic development of bilateral economic relations, GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Cuban Vice Premier Humberto Perez, chairman of his country's Central Planning Commission, said during a meeting in Berlin today. The two politicians paid tribute to the high state of political and economic relations between their countries and assessed the results of the plan coordination as a step toward further realization of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

With the signing of a protocol earlier, the work to coordinate the national economic plans has been concluded successfully. The document was signed by Humberto Perez and Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

Trade between 1986 and 1990 will increase considerably. Through supplies of plants, machinery, and equipment, the GDR participates in development of the Cuban nickel industry, the long-term target programs of CEMA in planting and processing citrus fruit, the development of sugar production, geological exploration, and the accelerated development of science and technology. Joint construction of nonferrous metal, food, and chemical industry enterprises, which contribute to the strengthening of Cuba's national economy and its export capacity, were agreed upon.

The GDR supplies comprise, among other things, equipment for the cement and light industries, irrigation plant, communications, and computer technology products, pesticides, consumer goods, and printing and agricultural machinery.

Cuban exports to the GDR are, in particular, sugar, nickel, citrus fruit, citrus fruit juice and concentrates, paprika, and honey. Cuban exports of heavy engineering products to the GDR were agreed to for the first time.

FDGB'S TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPANESE TU LEADER

LD281521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- GDR and Japanese trade union leaders met in Berlin today for official talks. Harry Tisch and Takeshi Kurokawa, who head the delegations of the FDGB National Executive Committee and Japan's General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), had a discussion on their organizations tasks, current issues in the trade union movement, and the development of relations between the FDGB and Sohyo.

In a joint press statement, the two sides expressed concern about the extremely tense international situation brought about by the arms race and confrontation policies of the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

The resolute support by trade unions of all continents for peace and for arms limitation and disarmament is described as the foremost task of the trade union representation of interest. It is stressed that this idea is becoming increasingly prevalent in the international trade union movement. The two organizations will do all they can to promote this process.

The FDBG and sonyo believe everything must be done to spare mankind from a nuclear inferno. Attempts by imperialist circles to misuse outer space for life-threatening arms projects are strongly condemned. The two sides welcome in this connection the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States, and express the expectation that in the sphere of general disarmament a reduction and the ultimate elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction will be achieved and the militarization os space prevented.

This would open the way for utilization of the huge resources used for armament purposes in the solution of urgent social problems in the world, such as the reduction of unemployment, protection of the environment, the elimination of hunger, and the combatting of illnesses and disease.

Mindful of historical experiences and the lessons drawn from the smashing of German fascism and Japanese militarism, and with a view to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the criminal bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Sohyo and FDGB underscore the demand already made in their first joint statement of 1956: War must never again emanate from German or Japanese soil.

The FDGB delegation assured the Japanese trade unionist of the FDGB's full solidarity in the struggle against the shifting of the crisis burden onto the workers and the erosion of democratic and trade union rights.

OFFICIALS, PZPR CC GROUP DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

Felfe Meets PZPR's Michalek

DW280523 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Werner Felfe, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary, and a PZPR Central Committee delegation headed by Zbigniew Michalek, Central Committee secretary, held an exchange of experiences in Berlin today on their parties' agricultural policies. The political-ideological work of the party organizations in the area of agriculture and foodstuffs, as well as the experiences gained in application of the latest scientific-technological solutions, were at the center of the talks. They agreed that a high degree of intensity and effectiveness in cooperation had been achieved as a result of continuous implementation of the arrangements made by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Werner Felfe and Zbigniew Michalek briefed each other on significant decisions made in preparing for both parties' congresses to be held next year.

Michalek Visits Cooperative

LD282147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Zbigniew Michalek, party Central Committee secretary, has been in the GDR on a working visit.

In the Wilhelm Wolf Cooperative, the largest vegetable producer in the GDR, our agricultural experts have acquainted themselves with the newest scientific and technological achievements in growing vegetables under glass and plastic foil, and solutions in irrigation systems. Experiences in the area of agriculture and food economy have been exchanged and possibilities for the consolidation of cooperation in these areas have been discussed.

SED'S JAROWINSKI, KROLIKOWSKI MEET CSSR'S JAKUBIK

DW280515 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] During a friendly talk in Berlin today, Werner Jarowinski, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, briefed CSSR Trade Minister Antonin Jakubik on the current tasks resulting from the 10th SED Central Committee meeting. He pointed to the important increase in performance and to the many initiatives of the working people during the main stage in preparing for the 11th SED Congress. Both politicians noted that cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ is successful.

Werner Krolikowski, SED Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, met with Antonin Jakubik. The two stressed the high level of friendly and fraternal cooperation through which the two peoples and countries are united on the basis of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak.

SED'S LANGE RECEIVES N. KOREAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD281543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- The SED devotes great attention to the development of relations with the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) and between the GDR and the DPRK. This was said in Berlin today by Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, during a talk with Yo Yon-ku, member of the (WPK) Central Committee and director of the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the DPRK. She underlined the GDR's full support for the DPRK's policy aimed at the preservation of peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in Asia in general.

Inge Lange briefed the Korean politician on the broad popular movement for the preparation of the 11th SED Congress. The many initiatives are impressive proof that the close relationship between a strong socialism and a secure peace determines the thinking and actions of the citizens. Yo Yon-ku praised the close contacts between the two parties and states as a convincing expression of socialist internationalism. She outlined the steadfast support of the (WPK) and the Democratic Front for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for a peaceful settlement on the Korean Peninsula.

FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS ARRIVES FOR VACATION

LD281508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, arrived in the GDR with his family on Friday for a vacation at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, Georges Marchais was warmly welcomed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and by Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION HEARS ELECTION REPORTS

Kadar, Lazar, Others Attend

LD281120 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- The convening session of the Hungarian parliament began on Friday in Budapest. Participating in the session of the supreme organ of state power and popular representation of the Hungarian People's Republic were Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, [words indistinct] members of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers.

Seated in the diplomatic galleries were numerous heads and members of foreign representations accredited to Budapest.

Losonczi, Papp Speak

LD281258 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] As is evident from the silence, the rows of seats in the parliament's session room are empty. The deputies' morning work ended roughly 20 minutes ago. According to the agenda, it will continue at 1400.

The National Assembly session, planned to last 1 day, started at 1000 with the opening speech of the president of the Presidential Council. Pal Losonczi greeted his elected and reelected fellow deputies. He then recalled the important internal political events of the past period, including the election.

[Begin Losonczi recording] During the election period, unprecedented social activity characterized the past weeks and months. The series of events, which started with the working congress of our party and continued through the celebration of the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation until the election, reflected the interest in public affairs and awareness of responsibility and political maturity of all Hungarian people.

Considerable public interest was especially evident at the forums to prepare the election, at both the nomination and election meetings.

It was confirmed that in the present stage of building a developed socialist society, the strengthening of the democracy of the elections and their People's Front character is a true requirement of our society, an indispensable condition of our development.

Without the fulfillment of socialist democracy, we would not be able to satisfactorily answer the economic, social, and political challenges of our time. We would not be able to fulfill the great tasks before us. During the general and by-elections, the electors honored with their trust candidates who have proved with their existing steadfastness in the most various spheres of life that they are suited to the service of public affairs.

We can state with a calm heart: Our election law passed the test well in practice; it is a suitable means of the better, more thorough, and more accurate expression of the people's will and people's representation. Both domestic and international reaction to the elections confirm these experiences.

However, we who have been vested by our working people with the right and responsibility of their representation must also be aware that the social interest which has been greater than ever before has also raised the level of demands made on us. The electors expect us to do our deputies' work with greater circumspection and responsibility than before, taking into account the opinions of the communities. [end recording]

[Reporter] So much for the quote from the speech of Pal Losonczi. According to parliamentary rules of procedure, the founding session of the National Assemnly is led by the president, by seniority, until the officers are elected. For the third time, this position is held by Dr Laszlo Pesta, who greeted five fellow deputies individually. Forty years ago he sat down with them in the seats of parliament.

According to the tradition of the Hungarian National Assembly, two junior deputies have been taking minutes, sitting next to the most elderly deputy, who is president by seniority. They are the youngest deputies in the Hungarian parliament.

State Secretary Lajos Papp, head of the National Election Presidium, reported on the elections. He affirmed that the new elements of the election system met with the agreement of the country's public. He also said that regarding the meetings to nominate deputies, two legitimate objections were received by the local election presidiums. The competent election presidiums accepted 10 legitimate objections to the council-member nomination meetings and took measures to restore lawfulness. Altogether 386 National Assembly deputies and 326 alternate deputies were elected. One seat remained empty in parliament because in Zala County's No 5 Constituency, due to the withdrawal of the candidates, it was not possible to held a by-election. Since its mandate is valid for 5 years, the National Election Presidium will continue its work on the by-elections.

Approximately 90 minutes ago the Mandate Committee examined the credentials of the deputies and then the National Assembly incumbents were elected. The president of the National Assembly is once again Istvan Sarlos. The two vice presidents are Mrs Ferencne Cservenka and Janos Peter.

The deputies also voted to determine who the parliament's clerks should be for the session. Then the deputies listened to the inaugural speech of the president of the National Assembly, the report on the decrees of legal force instituted between the two sessions, and elected the 17 members of the Presidential Council. The president of the Presidential Council is once again Pal Losonczi. The vice presidents are Rezso Trautmann and Sandor Gaspar. The secretary of the Presidential Council is Imre Katona. The standing committees of the National Assembly and the members of the Constitution Law Council were then elected.

According to plans, the National Assembly session to elect officials will continue its work this afternoon after the election of the government, the president of the Supreme Court, and the chief prosecutor. Those elected will take an oath to the Hungarian Constitution; then the founding session of the National Assembly will close with a speech by the chairman of government.

MTI Report on Ministers, Others

LD282034 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- The National Assembly unanimously approved the report of the national election board. Sandor Barcs, president of the Mandates Committee, then reported on the work of the body.

The Mandates Committee stated that elections of National Assembly deputies were held in accordance with the regulations of the law. The newly elected National Assembly also expresses the socialist national unity in its composition.

According to original occupation, 133 of the National Assembly's 386 members are workers, 16 peasant, 179 professionals and 58 personnel and other occupation. There are 20 MPs aged 30 or under, and 81 representatives are women. There are 282 representatives in the current National Assembly with university or college qualifications. The composition according to current occupation also accords to the socialist relations of Hungarian society. There are 244 new representatives among the 386 MPs.

Laszlo Pesta announced that the Central Committee of the HSWP and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front have submitted a joint proposal for the officials of the National Assembly. The proposal was unanimously approved by parliament. The representatives elected Istvan Sarlos president, and Ilona Cservenka and Janos Peter vice-presidents.

The National Assembly then continued its work under the chairmanship of Istvan Sarlos. Fulfilling its continuational purpose, the National Assembly elected the president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic, the two vice-presidents, the secretary and the 17 members. In this respect, the Central Committee of the HSWP and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front submitted a joint proposal, which was unanimously approved by the National Assembly.

- president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic: Pal Losonczi.

- vice-presidents of the Presidential Council: Sandor Gaspar and Rezso Trautmann.

- secretary of the Presidential Council: Imre Katona.

- members of the Presidential Council: Sandor Barcs, Tibor Bartha, Erzsebet Banati, Imre Biro, Maria Duschek, Janos Eleki, Istvan Gajdocsi, Erzsebet Horvath, Janos Kadar, Gyula Kallai, Mrs Kremer nee Terez Mihelisz, Marin Mandity, Laszlo Nanasi, Karoly Nemeth, Geza Szalai, Janos Szentagothay and Miklos Vida.

- The National Assembly then elected the president and members of the Council of Constitutional Law.

president of the Council of Constitutional Law: Mihaly Korom.

The National Council of the Patriotic People's Front also submitted a proposal with respect to the presidents and members of the National Assembly committees. The proposal was unanimously approve by the representatives.

president of the Construction and Transport Committee: Istvan Stadinger.

president of the Defence Committee: Laszlo Gyuricza.

president of the Legal, Administration and Judicial Committee: Gyorgy Antalffy.

president of the Trade Committee: Rezso Nyers.

president of the Cultural Committee: Rezso Bognar.

president of the Foreign Affairs Committee: Matyas Szuros.

president of the Agricultural Committee: Laszlo Cselotei.

president of the Welfare and Health Committee: Laszlo Pesta.

president of the Settlement Development and Environmental Committee: Bruno F. Straub.

president of the Planning and Budgetary Committee: Jozsef Bognar.

president of the Immunity and Incompatibility Committee: Miklos Horvath.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic (primeminister) is Gyorgy Lazar.

deputy prime ministers: Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Czinege, Judit Csehak, Lajos Faluvegi and Jozsef Marjai.

minister of internal trade: Zoltan Juhar.

minister of home affairs: Janos Kamara.

minister of health: Laszlo Medve.

minister of construction and town planning: Laszlo Somogyi.

minister of defence: Istvan Olah.

minister of justice: Imre Markoja.

minister of industry: Laszlo Kapolyi.

minister of transport: Lajos Urban.

minister of foreign trade: Peter Veress

minister of foreign affairs: Peter Varkonyi.

minister of agriculture and food: Jeno Vancsa.

minister of culture and education: Bela Kopeczi.

minister of finance: Istvan Hetenyi

president of the National Planning Office: Lajos Faluvegi.

president of the Central Control Commission: Jozsef Szakali.

The National Assembly elected Jeno Szilbereky president of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Szijarto chief public prosecutor.

The prime minister, deputy prime ministers, members of the Council of Ministers, the president of the Supreme Court and the chief public prosecutor took the oath of office before Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Present at the ceremony was Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

Approves Council Proposal

LD282021 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- At the Friday session of the Hungarian National Assembly, the Hungarian group of the Interparliamentary Union elected its leadership. President is Sandor Barcs.

The Presidential Council has held its first session, and has issued a writ to the National Assembly -- in agreement with the Central Committee of the HSWP and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front -- with respect to the election of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the president of the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic and the chief public prosecutor. The personnel proposal of the Presidential Council was unanimously approved by the National Assembly.

Session Ends

LD281457 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The founding session of the National Assembly has ended. In the afternoon the members of the government were sworn in, then Gyorgy Lazar expressed in a brief speech his thanks to the National Assembly for its confidence.

He said that the government will formulate its work program for the next 5 years and will present it to the National Assembly at its next session. Reviewing the tasks individually, he called attention to the importance of work, which is qualitatively better and economically more effective because, he said, this is the condition for concrete recognition of achievements.

ISTVAN HORVATH INTERVIEWED ON RECENT ELECTIONS

LD291838 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On 24 June the MSZMP Central Committee met. At this session they listened to Istvan Horvath's report on the National Assembly and council elections. We think that our listeners followed this election, this new method of election, with great interest; for this reason you are undoubtedly curious about the details of the assessment, about a broader formulation of the lessons. That is why we asked Istvan Horvath, Central Committee secretary, to allow us to talk to him in the studio of the "168 Hours" program. The host, the editor in charge, is Akos Mester.

[Begin recording] [Mester] Can the present elections be labeled a political success?

[Horvath] I would even add to this, as an epithet, that this election was a great political success for our policy; mainly from the point of view of our domestic policy it was an event of great importance, since people have to take a stand on the policy itself, on whether they have confidence in it, accept its method of action, and expect, with regard to their future, that it will take adequate initiatives. Apart from this, they must also have confidence in the persons who represent the policy.

[Mester] This was not just any kind of election in Hungarian political history because the renewal of the people's representation bodies occurred on the basis of a new electoral law.

For this reason I think I am right in assuming that the people in leading political posts also gave the election special attention.

[Horvath] This election system had a few new elements compared to the election system employed earlier. Among these I would highlight two as the chief ones. One is the introduction of the national election list and the other is the fact that double or multiple nominations were made compulsory and general. It was mainly this latter feature that required of the citizens not just a stand on the policy but a decision relating to the candidates put forward. It offered them a chance of choosing between two or more candidates. It may be said that it prescribed this for them: that they themselves decide. People are convinced, and it is their personal experience, that public affairs are conveted not only for them but by them, with their participation, not in the form of an involvement exerted as an act of grace or a gift from higher and superior persons, but in a form that springs from people's active participation.

[Mester] When a new electoral law like this is being prepared, certain things are obviously reckoned with; that is, certain things can be anticipated. But not everything can be anticipated. For example, I am not certain that we anticipated sharp debates; I am thinking of the debates that characterized the various nomination meetings. From this follows the important -- in my view important -- political question of whether debates can serve political stability or, on the contrary, can give rise to uncertainty.

[Horvath] Let me take these things in turn, because there were perhaps two questions here. Whether our policy-guiding apparatus was prepared -- and here I do not mean just the party apparatus but the people working in the state organs, those working in the social and mass organizations, the committees of the PPF, its members and their activists -- and whether we could have anticipated it and planned that this new election system might bring tests arising from its novelty: To this I can answer that of course this was taken into account. At the same time it is a different question whether all those I have just listed had the necessary schooling, whether they had the necessary experience and skill. Now, to this I can...

[Mester, interrupting] [passage indistinct]

[Horvath] [words indistinct] in the participation in the debate and in everything that arose from the fact that a new situation emerged as a consequence of the multiple nominations, that a new situation arose as a consequence of the fact that people did not remain aloof or shy away from multiple nominations, as happened in former periods, but quite the reverse: Their inclination toward the elections increased, mainly in the case of deputy candidates.

[Mester] Yes, but this established a test, as you put it. We could also say that a natural concomitant was the debates, differences of views, differences of interests, a conflict situation. Did we wish for these conflicts and that they should occur in public?

[Horvath] Naturally, it is not in the interest of politics to create conflicts, to bring about tensions. On the contrary, the task of politics is to avoid these, if possible, or if they arise to solve and eliminate them. But of course one has to reckon with the question: Are there such debates, are there differences of views and divergencies? This is not merely an issue of some kind of decision but these things appear, also in our practice, as the inner legalities of society. Now I say in reply to the second part of your question...

[Mester, interrupting] whether the debates can serve political stability...

[Horvath] ...that of course there are times when the various clashes bring uncertainty and instability in society. On the other hand, if policy functions well, as in our country where politics performs its function well, this does not result in the disorganization of a political system. Rather it will harness the various debates in the process of consolidating the system.

[Mester] There were certain doubts, certain anxieties, as to whether we would not depart from an earlier determined political direction based on common agreement. It was a typical anxiety in the course of the election preparations, for example, as to whether it was possible to guarantee the composition of the people's representation bodies, which is also important politically. There were those who said that if the proportion is not satisfactory, then perhaps the direction -- that is, the political direction -- will also be uncertain.

[Horvath] The question came up in the course of the preparations and also at the time of the election campaign. It was not by chance, considering the composition of the representative bodies -- I am thinking of the proportion of people taking a direct part in production, the proportion of men and women, the proportion of young people, the proportion of pensioners, the proportion of party members or those outside the party -- and I would like to say that this is not a matter of indifference.

[Mester] So this continues to be...

[Horvath, interrupting] According to our political concept this belongs to the good functioning of the bodies, and to their ability to fulfill their roles truly and well. At the same time, naturally, it is not right -- and we in Hungary have not employed ths kind of cadre work for a very long time now -- that we should prescribe statistical viewpoints as the first issue in the composition of certain organs or bodies. Of late, however -- and I think it is worth paying attention to this even en route -- it becomes evident that this has changed in this election system. This can be seen on the basis of the elections, although so far I have not yet seen a completely reliable statistical statement about the composition of council members, whereas I have seen one about the composition of the National Assembly deputies. We have already published in the newspapers data relating to this. According to an older, doctrinaire pattern, someone might say that the current proportions are worse. I would not advise anyone to accept this qualification because every stratum of society has obtained representation in the representative organs; the composition and heterogeneous structure of Hungarian society are expressed in them. It remains to be seen whether we are speaking about people suited to the work required there, to the activity to be performed there. I dare to hope that in this sphere, looking at the composition of the present representative organs from this point of view, the situation has not only not deteriorated but will improve. [end recording]

Views Officials' Duties

LD292314 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Now we shall continue the discussion about the experiences of electing the National Assembly, which met on 28 June 1985. The person at the microphone is again Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, talking to Akos Mester.

[Begin recording] [Mester] We ended the discussion dealing with the composition of the organs and bodies representing the people and dealing with the fact that what is most important is that the people elected to these bodies should be those who are able to carry out the tasks of public life.

Comrade Horvath, what comes to my mind in connection with this is that those people who were candidates but did not get in or who became alternate deputies or alternate council members are still able to carry out a role in public life because it is not only the National Assembly or the council body that can be the real scene of public life. We have already spoken about this issue in an earlier "168 hours" program. The question has also been raised as to whether an institutional format should be created to allow the alternate deputies and council members to fulfill their ambitions in public life in an appropriate manner.

[Horvath] Certainly this is a very important matter, and the endeavor defined in the question is identical with the party's stance on this issue and with the view advocated by the PPF. It would be a great mistake to let these people be removed from any future role in public life. On the other hand, the solution must be sought not in some kind of institutional solution, such as ensuring for them a legal status similar to that of the council members or something approaching this. After all, the mandate for alternate deputy or alternate council membership means that it would become legally effective only if the person possessing the effective mandate falls by the wayside for some reason. Therefore there is no need to organize activity for these people completely parallel with and identical to that of the real deputy or council member.

This is what I think and I am saying it now.

On the other hand -- and these are the parameters within which we have to move -- we must not leave them in complete idleness either. However, God save us from sending reports, material, or statistical data analysis to these people and from expecting them to participate in meetings the way the active and effectively mandated, responsible people are expected to do.

[Mester] During the present elections it has been quite characteristic, even at the nomination sessions, that local and territorial interests came to the fore quite strongly. I think that this is entirely natural. At the same time I consider it justified to ask whether it is possible to judge a National Assembly deputy, for example, on the basis of local interests, a deputy whose mandate is for dealing with national affairs and not exclusively with provincial, local matters?

[Horvath] During the present election campaign this has been a very real problem that carried contradictions -- it must be admitted that it carries certain contradictions -- which may be solved with a good political touch and not with some kind of brush-off, or pushing it aside. To what extent is it a real problem? It is a problem in that the people, for understandable reasons, when electing a council member for themselves, do the most natural thing, which in the case of the council member means that the only issue at hand is purely local interest representation -- what is at issue in my view also -- although somewhere in the background there is the broader policy, but this is a little less tangible.

At the same time the coming to the fore of local interests is understandable in the course of nominating and voting for deputies as well. They are expected to keep closer to heart the interest of that community -- that 16,000 to 30,000, or 15,000, about the number of people in one constituency -- and not think only in terms of national interests. This is natural and is the accompaniment of our present election system.

However, what I see as something that should not be followed and cannot be approved of is such an excessive growth and overemphasis of this local interest that as a result the national thinking of a deputy -- and let me use this beautiful phrase -- the must-think-in-terms-of-people-as-well-as-nation conviction--ultimately is pushed into second place.

The deputy must think in these terms and participate in state life. The issue cannot be merely paving the road or deciding the place where the bus should stop; decisions affecting the fate of the entire nation, state, and people must be dealt with. At the same time the deputy must naturally take up the representation of the interests of those people -- even of individuals among them -- but in my opinion the causes of the community would not suffer because of this.

[Mester] Let us speak about the fact that the election speeches of those on the national list brought an unequivocally good response because people generally said: These speeches generally dealt with the really important questions of society and the economy, and they exposed frankly, openly, and realistically all those matters that are the general interest of the people today. At the same time, however, a kind of embarrassment was noticeable when the candidate was unable to determine the limits allowed in an election campaign, what is still allowed in election education, what is impermissible, what may be considered incorrect, or -- one can imagine -- that what we now consider as incorrect was once considered as merely unusual. What is your opinion on this?

[Horvath] There is a lot of truth in what you say, but do not expect from me a kind of detailed and guiding answer, a kind of mathematical formula with which all the situations which may occur can be solved in detail. The situation is precisely the one you defined in the question; that is, we do not have and probably will not create any written code that lays down what is allowed and what is not concerning the personal appeals at elections and in the campaigning of the candidates.

[Mester] To avoid any misunderstanding, in no way did I expect you to draw a precise demarcation line right now to mark the limit within which an election campaign is permissible and beyond which it is not. Rather, in my question there was a hidden statement; there is a full series of issues that have surfaced in the application of the new election law. In the coming period we will probably need to analyze these -- as they say, draw conclusions from the lessons -- and to utilize these conclusions in a later phase. I think this is unavoidable.

[Horvath] Certainly, many people -- and primarily that generation that gained its election experience under a different election system -- had to face many novelties, come to terms with them, and adjust to new circumstances. After all, for the past 30-35 years we have gained experience about a certain election method in which the election was a vote for the policy and for the candidates, and that was all. The system we just tried out retained our voting for the policy but we have chosen among candidates. We learned as we went along as well. This learning and endeavors to innovate, in terms of the future, too, cannot be excluded in respect of the elections. I think that these are untimely -- they are not on the agenda -- but for those who must, it is worth it to study these issues so that they can make proposals at an appropriate time.

[Mester] This new election law has started a kind of bubbling, livening up, and activity in public life.

[Horvath] In my view, nonetheless, it must be stated that this kind of intensity in political awakening, like the preparation for the party congress and what took place soon afterward in the days, weeks, and months of running the election campaign, cannot be maintained. Perhaps it is not even necessary, although this is not to say that there has been any disadvantage as a result of it. I say this because here and there one already hears remarks that it is high time to stop these politics and deal with economic affairs instead.

I would under no circumstances accept such a false alternative -- that is, that people either deal with politics or fulfill their economic tasks -- because my view is that if we do both well, then good politics assists the good management of economic affairs as well.

[Mester] Thank you very much. [end recording]

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS, ARMS TALKS

LD282346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Commentary by Istvan Kulcsar in the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program]

[Text] High-ranking American and Soviet officials, scholars, and public personalities recently met in a small resort in New York State to discuss the development of the two countries' relations. The meeting is in itself worthy of attention and signifies something. A meeting of this sort could hardly have taken place a year and a half ago. At the same time, however, it calls attention to the topic. Indeed, how are relations between the two world powers developing?

If the East-West atmosphere was fundamentally characterized by the cold war in the fifties, if the fundamental characteristic was detente in the seventies, and if we can describe the early eighties as frosty, the present relations between the USSR and the United States could hardly be summed up in a single word. At the most, one can say that these relations are complex or complicated. It is naturally beyond doubt that as a result of various political reasons, the United States is presently pursuing a somewhat more realistic policy towards the USSR than it did at the beginning of the eighties, or at least it is trying to give this impression.

The past year unquestionably brought some progress in bilateral relations. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz met twice this year, in Geneva and Vienna. It is expected that they will meet on at least two more occasions; in Helsinki and in New York. Thus we can speak about regular, high-level relations. After a gap of 6 years, the commerce and agricultural joint committees renewed their work. Within the brief period of a month, two American ministers visited Moscow. The scholars of the two countries have also begun to reestablish ties, such as an exchange of information, specialists, and so on, which the American side gradually broke off, using the situation in Afghanistan and Poland as an excuse.

After a break lasting more than half a decade, the two governments revived their consultations regarding the problems of certain world regions. They exchanged views at the beginning of the year on the Middle East and more recently in Washington on the situation in Afghanistan. These were not negotiations aimed at solving a specific problem, but merely consultations, where the two sides endeavored to convey their own position and to gain a better understanding of the other side's views. Nonetheless, this type of consultation is also a dialogue which, even if it reflects diametrically opposing views, is still much better than stubborn silence.

At the same time, in the sphere of trade the United States continues to cling to certain remnants of the cold war; for example, the refusal to grant Moscow most-favored-nation treatment. What is more, the list of advanced technologies that can be delivered to the USSR is constantly being narrowed. This, by the way, also applies to the other socialist countries.

A characteristic example of the American interpretation of relations was provided by the handling of the regrettable Nicholson case. As will be recalled, a Soviet guard shot an American officer in GDR territory. According to the official Moscow statement, the American officer was caught spying and refused to stop when the guard called upon him to do so. While it is quite clear that this affair was not blown up by Washington as much as it undoubtedly would have been had it immediately followed the South Korean airliner incident, they nonetheless refused to agree to the fair play solution agreed on by the two sides' high-ranking military representatives after investigating the affair. As a counterannoyance, they set such conditions for an official meeting with a Soviet military delegation preparing to visit Washington that the Soviet side was forced to postpone the negotiations. Incidentally, the topic of the talks would have been the prevention of dangerous incidents between the two Navies' ships. More precisely, there was a bilateral agreement on this subject, agreed to 14 years ago, whose implementation had been discussed every year, even in the most difficult periods. This consultation was prevented, according to American sources, by the Pentagon, and more precisely by Weinberger himself.

The American signals are even more contradictory regarding the most important issue in bilateral relations; namely, the limitation of armaments. Under the pressure of American public opinion, Congress, and the NATO allies, the Reagan administration agreed to observe the signed but not ratified SALT II agreement, but only with certain conditions and reservations. President Reagan and his associates are simultaneously accusing the USSR of violating both the SALT I and SALT II agreements, which, since these accusations are completely unfounded, leads one to conclude that Washington is endeavoring to prepare international public opinion for the repudiation of these treaties, using these charges as an excuse.

This is also indicated by the recently completed CIA report whose content, though marked secret is leaked all over the place by the CIA. The American agency claims that the USSR has made preparations for greatly increasing the number of nuclear warheads and that is has made considerable advances in the development and production of mobile missile launchers. This could provide a psychological or even a formal basis for the U.S. Administration to implement far-reaching measures.

In the meantime the Soviet-American talks in Geneva are continuing and the second round of talks is slowly coming to an end. There are numerous signs to indicate that the American side not only does not wish to make any advance in Geneva but is trying to go back even on the agreement reached by the two foreign ministers, Shultz and Gromyko, in Geneva in January. The agreement was that strategic, medium-range, and space weapons had to be discussed as closely related issues. The United States does not even wish to hear of preventing the arming of space for the time being; on the contrary, it is devoting increasingly large sums to the organization of "star wars" technology. Occasionally, as the laser experiments carried out last week show, it is even taking steps for realizing these plans in practice.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the USSR regards the tactics employed in Geneva as ones aimed at gaining time. As General Secretary Gorbachev stressed in his speech on Wednesday, this may force the USSR to reevaluate the situation lest it help the United States gain strategic superiority. It is probable that these factors are also reflected in the fact that the convocation of a Soviet-American summit meeting, though regarded in principle as necessary by both sides, has been taken off the agenda for the time being.

The processes that can be observed in Soviet-U.S. relations at the present time are very contradictory. It appears that matters are improving regarding the settlement of routine problems of little significance.

At the same time, however, with regard to the most important issue, the limitation of armaments, which is decisive in determining the two world powers' relations, as well as the entire international situation, it appears that the United States is not endeavoring to make progress. What is more, there is reason to fear that there could be a further deterioration.

DISSIDENT CRITICIZES KADAR, DEFINES GOALS

AU281547 Vienna WOCHENPRESSE in German No 26, 25 Jun 85 pp 30-31

["Free-lance journalist" Herbert Boeck report on "exclusive interview" with Hungarian dissident Laszlo Rajk, "the Hungarian Lech Walesa," about "the situation of dissidents in the country of goulash communism," entitled "Kadar Is a Puppet" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] His father belonged to the cream of the Hungarian communists before he was swinging on the gallows on Stalin's orders. He was a Politburo member, interior minister, foreign minister, and -- at least this is what Moscow asserts -- an American spy: ample reason to remove 40-year-old Laszlo Rajk Sr from the Hungarian postwar cabinet -- for good, as was customary in those days.

Meanwhile, the father has long since been rehabilitated. A square has been named after him in Budapest, and his son, 36-year-old Laszlo Rajk Jr is today one of the sharpest opponents of party chief Janos Kadar. In an exclusive interview for WOCHENPRESSE, dissident Laszlo Rajk claims: "At the recent elections I would certainly have been elected a parliamentary deputy if a well-functioning communist party organization had not succeeded in preventing my election as a candidate for parliament. But the movement of which I am the spokesman is getting stronger day by day. Due to the countermove of the communist party I have gained nationwide popularity overnight. Janos Kadar is today merely an old man and a puppet, no more."

Laszlo Rajk denies Janos Kadar and the communist party any share in the Hungarian economic miracle. "Hungary owes this to the 200,000 dead of 1956, not to the party. Moreover, the USSR that time supported Hungary much more than the CSSR and Poland."

It is not astonishing that Rajk, who uses such strong language, does not have an easy life even in relatively liberal Hungary. Just as the prominent dissident keeps annoying the government by constant needling, the apparatus is hitting back at him.

Laszlo Rajk on this aspect: "Although I have never been thrown into prison, I have been confined to my quarters several times and off and on I am placed under surveillance. Some time ago I was taken off a train by police and detained for a night without being given any reason. Naturally they have also taken my passport, and that is why I can move around freely only within Hungary; even short excursions to the neighboring socialist states are prohibited for me."

But, specifically, what do Laszlo Rajk and his friends want to change in Hungary?

"That can be enumerated very quickly, in a few words," he declares confidently: "Unrestricted issuance of passports for everyone; free, democratic elections; alternative civilian service for conscientious objectors; introduction of an official minimum income of 2,500 forints [per month] because 15 percent of the population is still earning less; a struggle against the many newly rich in Hungary; and more money for the working people."

"The Hungarian population has been politically lethargic and indifferent in the past few years," Rajk goes on to say. "But this is increasingly changing now because the difference between the poor and rich are constantly growing. Although the government has raised wages, one must now work 12 hours to maintain the standard one could earlier attain with 10 hours' work. It is paradoxical and typical for this system: Fewer and fewer people can afford more and more."

Laszlo Rajk confirms that he has good connections with other East bloc opposition groups -- Charter 77 and Solidarity -- but he is particularly proud of the fact that his movement is not yet strictly organized. "Our movement consists of different groups that are beginning to move closer and closer together."

Laszlo Rajk is the spokesman of this movement and at the same time the most prominent opposition figure in the country. Is he Hungary's "Lech Walesa?"

He ponders a while before he replies: "I think one cannot very well compare Lech Walesa and myself because he comes from the trade union movement whereas I have my basis at the universities. But there are more and more people, even among the working people, who agree with us. The fewer forints that are left in people's pockets, the more they are beginning to think, and they are also taking a different view of their neighbors' luxury cars while they have to wait for years for their Trabant or Lada car."

Laszlo Rajk is divorced, has no children, and loves playing basketball and skiing. He is the only one among the leadership of the new opposition movement who is still allowed to work in his profession. "I am still allowed to work as an architect in a large planning office, while my closest friends in the movement have to make a living with odd jobs that do not comply with their vocational qualifications. They have all lost their jobs and are living close to the minimum subsistence level."

His apartment in an old house in the center of Budapest is situated only a few hundred meters from parliament. Confidently he predicts: "At the next elections we will certainly be in it."

BRIEFS

SFRY PARTY-WORKERS DELEGATION -- Budapest, June 28 (MTI) -- A delegation of Yugoslav party workers, headed by Azem Zulfikari, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, visited Hungary, June 24-28 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation studied the work of HSWP in the development of the political system. The delegation held talks with Peter Varga, member of the HSWP and head of the Public Administration and Administrative Department of the CC, and Istvan Petrovszki, head of the CC's Department of Party and Mass Organizations, and met Imre Pozsgay, member of the CC and general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 29 Jun 85 LD]

MEAT, AGRICULTURAL PRICE INCREASES SET FOR 1 JULY

Increases Listed

LD281813 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] The Prices Office, implementing earlier Council of Ministers' decisions published on 26 February 1985 and after special consultations, is introducing higher retail prices for meat and meat products as of 1 July.

Taking into account the additional postulates of the National Trade Union Confederation (OPZZ) aimed at curtailing cost of living increases, the date for the increases was postponed from June to July. The amount of price increases was also kept to the essential minimum, with the retail prices of a number of popular kinds of meat and smoked meats to be increased by approximately 10 percent, while no price would rise by more than 15 percent.

For example, the price of raw bacon will go up from 120 to 130 zloty per kg; pork shoulder will go up from 130 to 140 zloty; beef on the bone, from 100 to 110 zloty; chickens sold under rationing, from 180 to 206 zloty; joint of pork (schab), from 470 to 540 zloty; beef without bone, from 300 to 340 zloty; podwawelska sausage, from 400 to 460 zloty; and cooked ham, from 780 to 896 zloty.

Despite the increases in the retail prices of meat and meat products, production will still have to be subsidized.

The prices office, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy, is also introducing increased prices for agricultural products as of 1 July. The new prices for contracted produce will average 1,900 zloty per quintal for rye, oats, and mixed cereals; 2,300 zloty per quintal for barley; 2,700 zloty per quintal for brewer's barley; 2,700 zloty per quintal for corn for seed; 410 zloty per quintal for sugar beets; 168 zloty per kg for pigs for slaughter; 135 zloty per kg for beef for slaughter; 141 zloty per kg for calves for slaughter; 140 zloty per kg for chickens; 22 zloty, 90 groszy per liter of milk; and 1,000 zloty per kg for wool.

The new procurement prices for pigs for slaughter, in accordance with an earlier communique, apply to supplies from 17 June inclusive. For increased milk production, and for more regular procurement on an annual scale, the procurement price for milk in the summer is increased by 1 and ½ zloty per liter and by 3 zloty per liter in the winter. More favorable prices than hitherto are being introduced for higher quality produce. The increase in procurement prices, taking into consideration its total sum, goes halfway to meet the postulates of the National Union of Farmers and Agricultural Circles and Organizations, the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, and the National Association of State Farms and Agricultural Enterprises. It is aimed at offsetting the entire increase in production costs, independent of agriculture; at maintaining the profitability of agricultural production; and at strengthening favorable development trends in agriculture.

Warsaw TV Comments

LD281948 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Adam Bronikowski commentary]

[Excerpts] This price increase does not surprise us. We knew about it in March when the communique of the three ministers detailed this year's scale of retail price increases and the extent to which rationing will be limited.

Thus the matter was known for a long time. You also remember a stormy discussion that lasted for many weeks at the beginning of the year. In fact, discussions concerned much broader issues: prices, wages, the cost of living, work efficiency, and the annual plan. As a result of broad social consultations -- including the unions, for the opinion of trade unionists was very important in this discussion -- the government introduced a price increase in stages. Thus, in March it covered sugar and flour products while at the same time eliminating their rationing, which affects flour and cereals. In June fats were included, along with giving up coupons.

Incidentally, seasonal prices for butter introduced at the request of the OPZZ were received with unequivocal understanding, and the dairy market is a relatively stable one. You have seen this yourselves.

Now we are facing the third stage of price increases, comprising prices of meat and its products. Obviously, we are not enthusiastic about this. Every increase means additional expenditure and we are counting every zloty.

However, as announced in March, we are dealing here with an enormous restraint. None of the prices will grow by more than 15 percent. This includes ham, or boiled or smoked ham in a bladder [baleron], or smoked loin and as far as many smoked meat products are concerned the price increase is limited to 7 to 10 percent. For example, Serdelowa sausage will cost Z150 instead of the present Z140 and, the price of frankfurters will rise from Z200 to Z220.

In 1985 the budget will receive Z25 billion from this increase. And may I remind you that the annual subsidy for food equals approximately Z300 billion a year. In this situation the meat market will still be subsidized and coupons for meat and its products are being retained.

The middle of the road option of price increases, adopted in March, is significantly milder than planned some time ago, but it means a longer period for reaching the market equilibrium. Longer, that is -- and this is of course the most important matter -- unless we manage to increase labor efficiency and the production of market goods more than specified in the plan, which, in fact, naturally, would lead to equilibrium. Obviously, this increase will cause many discussions in homes, among families. It may be worthwhile to compare one's own opinion with arguments of other people.

One of the natural reasons for food price increases is the need to ensure profitability of agricultural production. Both parties, the PZPR and the ZSL, expressed their opinions recently, stating that the achievement of food self-sufficiency is the most important matter. Proper price relations are one of its conditions.

WALESA URGES 'SEVERAL THOUSAND' TO PROTEST PRICES

NC301305 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today implicitly urged workers to join a one-hour general strike tomorrow to protest against meat price rises. The strike has been called by the banned trade union's underground leadership (TKK) [Provisional Coordinating Committee] to demonstrate against rises of between 10 and 15 percent on meat products, which come into force on Monday.

Addressing a crowd of several thousand outside church, he repeated the right of Poles to protest and to oppose the constant lowering of their standard of living. He read out an appeal in which he backed workers and recognised their right to demonstrate at their workplaces. Copies of the appeal have been sent to the Western press and the official news agency PAP.

At his side, the former vice-president of Solidarity, Andrzej Gwiazda, who recently served five months in prison, encouraged the crowd to fight for Solidarity to be allowed to function legally.

PZPR POLITBURO, ZSL ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

AU271939 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jun 85 p 3

["The Decisions of the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium Derived From an Evaluation of the Implementation of the Joint Plenum"]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium state that the principles of the joint agricultural policy that have been adopted and their consistent implementation have yielded concrete results. This has manifested itself in an increase in production, an improvement in the country's food situation, and in farmers' working and living conditions. The supply of basic capital goods to agriculture is increasing, although slowly. Actions are being taken to make up for the many years of neglect in the development of agricultural produce storage and processing. This progress has not so far kept pace with the needs nor the possibilities of the whole economy.

In evaluating the consequences of work in agriculture and the food industry for the whole economy, the PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium expressed their high regard for the Polish countryside, the private farmer, farming cooperatives, and state farms. They support the continuation of a policy that ensures conditions for the development and modernization of all sectors of agriculture, profitable production, and social progress in the countryside. Effective implementation of the joint agricultural policy leads to consistent achievement in national food self-sufficiency.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium consider it advisable:

1. to ensure an improvement in the fulfillment of tasks on the part of industries working for agriculture and the food industry and to eliminate the causes of delays in the delivery of capital goods;

2. to effectively adopt system solutions to the problem of spare parts for agricultural equipment: For efficient agricultural work to be performed this year, an improvement in the supply of missing spare parts in required;

3. to achieve a definite improvement in the quality of industrial capital goods, and particularly in the quality and durability of machines and equipment for the food industry; a solution to this problem should be one of the main tasks covered by plans for the development of light industry, and the metal and steel, chemical, and machine industries;

4. to achieve greater efficiency in agriculture and food complex investment processes, to widen the range of government orders and operational programs that increase the processing potential of the food industry, and that improve land reclamation as well as the supply of water agriculture and the countryside:

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium acknowledge that the basis for planning work ought to be the program for development of agriculture and the food industry until 1990 adopted by the PPR Sejm and that it ought ensure that the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan contains means to implement programs for the development of industries worked out by and adopted by the government.

The programs for the agriculture and food, chemical, and machine industries, to meet the needs of agriculture, and the program for land reclamation and the supply of water to agriculture and the countryside;

5. next year, corrections should be made in the procurement prices of agricultural produce, and credits for the financing of agricultural development ought to be increased in accordance with the principles of the agricultural policy, which are to ensure profitability and appropriate returns in agriculture, as well as in connection with increases in production and service costs: A system for the establishment of prices of capital goods, procurement prices, and retail food prices has been prepared and its introduction is recommended. It ought to be ensured that representatives of producers, consumers, and trade unions take part in the process of establishing these prices;

6. consistent implementation of the principle of creating identical conditions for the establishment and development of ever increasing numbers of good private, cooperative, and state farms:

All land management should continue to be improved in this direction with regard to the various situations that exist in particular regions of the country. This ought to be promoted by way of credit, tax, and subsidy systems, as well as contract and price establishment systems;

7. the development of farms of comprehensive activities that serve to raise productivity to the levels attained on the best farms: These activities should be the subject of intense mass-political and socioeconomic work from 1986 to 1990;

8. an interdepartmental commission should be formed to examine enterprises that perform greenhouse cultivation and use expensive liquid fuels and thermal heating systems because of their importance for the market and their particular economic situation; the commission should prepare and present before the government appropriate draft decisions on this subject;

9. the further development of and comprehensive strengthening of foreign trade in agricultural food products: To this end, the existence of suitable and permanent economic, organizational, and technical conditions, which promote the development of trade in agricultural food products exports and the achievement on this road of a surplus balance of trade in these products, should be ensured.

10. the improved application of achievements in agricultural sciences: For this purpose the minister of agriculture and food economy will, in agreement with the relevant departments and institutions, establish principles for agricultural research programs and their conduct, and he will ensure close cooperation between agricultural science and education and the institutions that disseminate progress (voivodship center for agricultural progress and others). The minister will entrust appropriate scientific and research units with putting these principles into practice and with logically using the improvements fund.

11. the strengthening of self-management in agriculture and the countryside: In this connection, the continuation of educational activities in the area of self-management bodies and the dissemination of efficient methods of operation are indispensable. The level of cooperation between state and economic administrative bodies and self-management bodies ought to be increased considerably. Rural self-management bodies ought to serve more effectively as an inspiration, to undertake actions that serve to develop the countryside's social and productive infrastructure and the knowledge and skills of trained people, and to improve control and supervisory functions.

It must be ensured that conditions exist for the increased participation of young people in self-management bodies and their greater influence on social and economic progress in agriculture;

12. PZPR and ZSL members and organizations that operate in the press, radio, and television have a duty to inspire progress in agriculture and to provide society with accurate and objective information on the goals and tasks of the joint agricultural policy, and the achievements and difficulties involved in implementing the PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee 11th Plenum Resolution.

The PZPR Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium charges the members of the parties and their cells and organizations with their task of implementing the fundamental principles of the joint agricultural policy in a consistent manner, and of undertaking activities that will ensure that the country is self-sufficient in food as soon as possible. Strengthened cooperation between the cells and bodies of the PZPR and ZSL is indispensable for realizing the goals and principles of the agricultural policy, and particularly for creating a climate of greater respect for the farmer's occupation and for greater social and productive activity, respect for self-management, and disapproval of all pathological social manifestations.

The complete involvement of PZPR and ZSL members in increasing the production of food and improving the efficiency of farming should become an important criterion for assessing their social, vocational, and political attitudes.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV BEGINS VISIT, MEETS WITH LEADERS

Speaks at Gdansk Shipyard

LD281748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 85

[By Andrzej Trojanowski, Gdansk reporter]

[Text] Today Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Commission, visited the tricity. In the morning he toured Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard. The Soviet guest met the management and then visited the shipyard's hull department.

[Begin Baybakov recording with superimposed translation] I have come to find even greater possibilities for your facilities, particularly for the exploitation of the continental shelf, where we have found large deposits of oil. This means we must have equipment. I think this is where we can get some help from you, the more so because you need oil and gas. We will endeavor, with joint efforts, to solve the problem. [end recording]

Nikolay Baybakov also visited Gdansk repair shipyard. Next he laid flowers at the foot of the Westerplatte monument. In the afternoon he visited Gdynia, where he met the Radmor work force. The Soviet guest was accompanied by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda.

Talks With Gorywoda

LD291313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] The third day of talks between the chairmen of the central planning bodies of Poland and the USSR, Deputy Prime Ministers Manfred Gorywoda and Nikolay Baybakov, ended in Warsaw today. The talks dealt with broadening Polish-Soviet cooperation and with coordination of plans for the socioeconomic development of the two countries in 1986-90.

Agreement was reached on developing cooperation in ship repair and agricultural and food processing, among other areas. At the conclusion of talks, both deputy prime ministers signed a program for mutual consultations on planning methods between experts of the planning commissions of Poland and the USSR for 1-5 years.

Talks With Jaruzelski

LD301519 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 29 June -- Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov here today.

During the talks, the two stressed successful development of all-round Polish-Soviet cooperation. Its deepening takes place under decisions of the economic conference of CMEA countries in Moscow last year and Long-Range Programme for the Development of Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology Between Poland and the USSR to the year 2000. In this context, they pointed to results of the 40th CMEA session that ended here that would serve the development of the socialist economic integration and elevating cooperation between both countries to a higher level.

The two examined the hitherto course of work on coordinating Polish and Soviet plans for 1986-1990, stressing its great degree of advancement. They emphasized that coordinating work in the planning process in both countries was of particularly great significance for shaping Poland's socio-economic strategy.

Such fundamental problems of Poland's development as arresting the depreciation of production potential and its modernization, speeding up the linking of production basis to scientific and technical progress and overcoming the fuel and raw materials barrier through reducing energy and raw material consumption of production and increasing the competitiveness of our products in the world market can be solved by deepening and stepping up cooperation with the USSR.

Further work on coordinating plans of both countries should result in enriching mutual cooperation, and particularly in the rise in coproduction, and in imparting dynamism to trade turnover and speeding up the effects of applying scientific and technical progress. Both statesmen reviewed the lines and ways of using the possibilities existing in this area.

The coordination of economic policy of both countries, envisaging an increase in the effectiveness of management, will also be of great importance. Further progress will be made in the area of agreeing upon investment, scientific and technical ventures. The possibilities of increasing the exchange of consumer goods of daily use will be developed.

Vice-Premier and head of the State Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda took part in the meeting. Soviet Ambassador to Poland Aleksandr Aksenov was present.

Programs Discussed

LD292024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] As a result of the USSR-PPR talks, it was ascertained that there are further specific possibilities for expanding cooperation and trade.

The program for holding mutual consultations between specialists from the USSR State Planning Committee and the PPR Planning Commission regarding the methodology of 5-year and annual planning is to serve the implementation of this task. Just after the agreement was signed, Nikolay Baybakov and Manfred Gorywoda said:

[Begin recording] [Baybakov, in Russian fading into Polish translation] Above all, I would like to point out that the Warsaw session of CEMA, which has just ended, was devoted to a large extent to the work of planning bodies to coordinate socioeconomic plans for 1986-1990. For us planners this was an important assessment of our activity and we have reason to feel satisfaction. However, there are still many problems that we must solve in a very short time in all the CEMA countries.

Concerning coordination of the Polish and Soviet plans, I would like to express satisfaction with the achievements to date. We have 1 month, or maybe 2, left to solve the problems that remain and I am convinced that we will be successful. We will as always, find a common language and solutions advantageous for both sides.

We also have a program of cooperation in industry and for technological development up to the year 2000. For this reason we are examining the problems of coordinating plans for the coming 5-year period way in advance. Time flies; 5 years is too short a period to be able to implement general plans.

[Gorwoda] As the Soviet comrade, Comrade Baybakov emphasized, we assess positively the course of plan coordination so far. Of course, I do not need to add here that plan coordination is carried out to make implementation of our developmental aims and resolution of our socioeconomic problems easier.

What we have achieved so far and the approach to our problems by the Soviet side calls for a very high assessment. Most of all I would like to point to the following benefits on which we are counting in this cooperation.

It is known that we must modernize our economy. Otherwise we shall go backward. We have already agreed on a very high growth rate for technology, machines, and modern machines from the USSR -- and in the most needed areas.

Let us use as an example machines for light industry, for the modernization of the light industry; and the modernization of light industry means more light industry goods, which we all need every day. Without modernization we would not have them. We are discussing an increase in supplies of machines and equipment in many areas in the food economy. We are simply looking for possibilities, especially, I repeat especially, in technology, because we need it today as much as supplies of raw and other materials. [end recording]

FRG PAPER CALLS GLEMP CHAUVINIST PRIMATE

LD302207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] West German revisionists have again crudely attacked Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, for criticizing in his recent interview for the Hamburg DIE ZEIT weekly the activity of regional ethnic organizations and stating that talking about the Odra and Nysa border is unrealistic and makes understanding difficult. The revanchist NATIONAL ZEITUNG called Jozef Cardinal Glemp a chauvinist primate.

WARSAW VIEWS CEMA SESSION'S SIGNIFICANCE

LD281008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Piotr Krol commentary]

[Text] The utilization of intensive factors of economic growth will be decisive for the development of the CEMA states in the coming years. This is the significance of the course of the 40th CEMA session and the documents signed there. Acceleration of scientific and technological progress, rational use of raw and other materials and energy resources, and development of electronics and automation are at the top of priorities today. Expanding the existing forms of cooperation and specialization and coordinating socioeconomic plans should be conducive to the implementation of the specified goals.

The 40th CEMA session also has important political significance. It consolidated the unity and uniformity of the socialist community, strengthened measures aimed at stopping the arms race and the danger of war, and emphasized the readiness of the socialist states for open and equal economic cooperation with other states. The presence of numerous delegations from different continents at the 40th CEMA session confirmed this. The results of the 40th session set a solid base for further work, because there is still a lot to be done.

BARCIKOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S HAVASI

AU281314 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, in Warsaw on 26 June. At the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, they informed each other on the current issues of socialist contruction under way in their countries and reviewed the situation of bilateral economic relations and the possibilities for their further development.

Taking part at the meeting were Marek Holdakowski, head of the PZPR Central Committee's Economic Department, and Gyorgy Biczo, Hungary's ambassador to Warsaw.

CEAUSESCU TOURS CALARASI, GORJ COUNTIES

Visits Agricultural Units

AU262213 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1985 -- On June 26, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, paid a working visit to research and production farming unit in the county of Calarasi (lying in the southern part of the country).

The visit started at the Institute for Research in Cereals and Technical Plants at Fundulea, a representative centre of Romanian agricultural sciences, where the stage was analysed of the implementation of the research programmes for the creation of highly productive varieties and hybrids, of seeds of improved biological characteristics, the development of differentiated culture technologies, in keeping with the specific climate and soil conditions in the country.

Answering his hosts' invitation, President Ceausescu saw round terrains under intensive cultures, where the new creations of the institute are being tested, as well as research and production fields. Recently, the institute created new varieties and hybrids of higher productivity which are better adapted to the pedoclimatic [as received] conditions in Romania. They add to the 180 varieties and hybrids of cereals and technical plants already generalized throughout the country. Congratulating the institute workers for their achievements, the RCP and Romanian state leader requested them to continue their activity at a more intense pace so as to supply the country's agriculture with varieties and hybrids of cereals and technical plants providing for higher per hectare crops.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also visited a state farming enterprise and a producer cooperative farm. Together with the workers there, with executives from the relevant ministry and representatives of local party and state bodies, the stage of farming operations was examined, just as the concerns and results of the efforts for expanding intensive cultures of cereals and technical plants, the possibility of generalizing the advanced experience acquired in that country's agriculture.

Visits Power Station

AU280900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0841 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1985 -- In the morning of June 28, President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to economic units in Gorj County, where important coalfields and thermoelectric power stations fuelled on coal are located.

The current working visit, following President Nicolae Ceausescu's recent meetings with working people in farming, research and industrial units in Calarasi County and Bucharest city, is aimed at examining how special programmes in power engineering and investments in this important sector of the national economy are being implemented as well as other problems pertaining to the socio-economic dvelopment of Gorj County.

The visit began at the big thermoelectric power station of Turceni. In the afternoon, a big civic rally is to be held in Rovinari, a coal locality.

Entourage Listed

AU282002 Bucharest Domestic Service in Roamanian 1900 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today paid a working visit to economic units in Gorj Country. Comrades Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, and Silviu Curticeanu, as well as Ioan Avram and Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime ministers of the government, accompanied the party-state leader on this visit.

Speaks at Rally

AU281730 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1453 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at mass rally in Rovinari on occasion of his working visit to Gorj County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrade miners and energy workers, dear comrades [cheers, chants]:

We are paying a working visit here. After the joint plenum of the Working People's National Council and the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development, where we discussed in detail the issues pertaining to our fatherland's development, the fulfillment of this year's plan, and preparations for the next 5-year plan, we want to discuss with the energy workers and miners of Gorj County and with other working people the way in which they work to expeditiously fulfill this year's plan. I visited two large mining complexes, that are both producing more coal than the entire Jiu Valley. [cheers, chants]

Almost 40,000 miners and other working people active in the mining sector are employed in these two large mining complexes: Rovinari and Motru. One can state that Gorj County has become, in a relatively short period of time, the largest producer of coal energy and supplies more than half of the country's coal production. In the future, before 1990, this country will produce about 60 percent of the country's coal energy production. Proceeding from the important role of these two mining complexes and of the Gorj County miners, I came here to discuss with the miners better ways to organize their activity with a view to commendably fulfilling the plan in the next 6 months and making good the existing lags or at least most of them so that both the Rovinari and Motru complexes can proudly report at the end of this year that they have done their duty to the fatherland and ensured coal supplies to the country. [cheers, chants]

I have also visited two central power stations -- Turceni and (Rogojele), which together must also produce more than 50 percent of the country's coal-based energy. Turceni now has an installed power capability of almost 2,000 MW and (Rogojele) has 1,700 MW. Both are the largest coal-based energy stations in the country. Unfortunately, their production is not up to the level of their production potential. If only 70 percent of their installed power capability supplied energy to the national economy, both power plants should produce 2,300-2,400 MW daily; after the commissioning of the sixth energy group in Turceni, their combined energy supply should reach 2,800 MW. This should and must amount to a third of all energy produced on a daily basis throughout the country. This just shows the importance devolving on these two large energy centers, which cost us scores of billions of lei and scores of millions of dollars in imports, since we had to use the coal resources existing here in order to produce energy. I am talking about this, because I think it is necessary for the working people in these two large energy stations, almost 6,000 workers, to resolutely work to meet the trust put in them and the highly responsible task devolving upon them, to ensure the smooth operation of their energy installations and deliver energy in accordance with their capacity.

I would like the energy workers in these two large stations to be able to report increasingly better results at the end of this year, fulfill the plan for the next 6 months, and deliver the energy required by the country in accordance with task provisions. I would like them to be able to report at the end of the year that, even though they had to overcome certain hardships at the beginning of the year, they knew how to work in a responsible manner to fulfill the entire plan in the second half of this year and deliver as much energy as possible. I hope that our energy workers will accomplish this. [cheers, chants]

I have discussed with the two councils [councils not further identified] in charge of the energy system steps to be taken to speedily eliminate negative states of affairs, fulfill the planned production tasks, attain all investment projects, and commission all productive capacities on schedule, so as to ensure that Turceni can attain as soon as possible an installed capacity of 2,500-2,700 MW. Work at the seventh power group is at an advanced stage and work has also started at other two groups of 500 MU each and we must do everything to complete all investment projects in the first year of the next 5-year plan and ensure that Turceni can operate at full capacity. Likewise, certain investment projects in (Rogojele) should also be completed this year, so as to ensure that, as of next year, (Rogojele) can properly operate at its full capacity.

Certain operations depend on the activity of other ministries. Their representatives were present here -- machine builders, metallurgists -- and we discussed together the problems that they must solve in order to commendably fulfill all tasks in these sectors. I have also discussed with the two management councils of Rovinari and Motru mining complexes various tasks to be completed this year as well as future tasks, in view of the fact that Gorj County coal production must increase, as I have already said, to almost 60 million metric tons in 1990. This means that Gorj must ensure more than 60 percent of the country's requirements for energy coal.

The management of the two mining complexes and the management of the two energy stations pledged, or better said, reiterated the pledge assumed at the joint plenary session of the Working People's Council and the Supreme Development Council, to fulfill their tasks.

I also visited three quarries. I have gained good impressions about their organization; however, I must openly state that I have gained my best impressions from the (Lucioaia) quarry, both from the viewpoint of its organization and its activity to fulfill the plan. I know that there are good results in other quarries and mines which I have not visited; I know that they also have good results and are making efforts to commendably fulfill the plan. Therefore, I would like to express the conviction that all miners, and energy workers will resolutely work and implement the pledges assumed by the managements of their respective units, thus concluding this year with good results and stepping into the new 5-year plan, as of next year, on the right foot, as the saying goes. I hope they will start 1986 by fulfilling plan tasks in all fields from the very first day. [cheers, chants]

I also paid a short visit to two machine-building enterprises. I have noted here, too, that efforts are being made, positive results have been achieved, and all conditions exist for commendably fulfilling plan provisions. Generally speaking, all Gorj County working people -- in industry, other sectors, and agriculture -- have scored positive results and are working to conclude this year by fulfilling plan provisions in all fields. I would like to extend warmest congratulations to miners and energy workers and urge them to commendably fulfill the plan in all sectors. [cheers, chants] I would also like to congratulate all working people in industry, other branches, and agriculture and wish them new successes in plan fulfillment. [cheers, chants]

From this mass rally, I would like to call on all miners, energy workers, and all other working people to do everything possible to commendably fulfill the coal and energy plan provisions as well as plan tasks for other sectors, so as to expeditiously fulfill the entire 1981-85 5-Year Plan and lay a sound foundation for the new 5-year plan, which will raise our fatherland to a higher socioeconomic development stage of progress and well-being for the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

As Gorj County has become a strong mining and energy center as well as a powerful industrial center, I would like to extend, from this mass rally, warmest congratulations to all our working people and wish them new successes, with the belief that all working people will value the activity of the Gorj inhabitants and will do everything in the big competition among the counties to occupy a front-ranking place in this competition. The first place will be won by those who best fulfill the plan provisions. As I am not visiting Gorj, I would like that this county should also do well in this competition and, if possible, to occupy the first place or at least a front-ranking place. [cheers, chants]

The development registered by Gorj County is vivid proof of the correctness of our party policy to distribute the forces of production throughout the country and strongly develop each area of the country. I have known Gorj since 1935. Later, in 1943-44, I was imprisoned in the Tirgu Jiu camp. I saw Gorj immediately after the liberation victory, in 1946-47. I know what kind of industry could be found in Gorj and Tirgu Jiu, and look at Gorj today: First place in coal production and coal-based energy and, if it works well, it can produce more than a third of the country's overall energy. You can see for yourselves that a strong development has been registered in your county. [loud and prolonged cheers and chants]

We shall soon mark the 20th anniversary of the ninth party congress, setting forth a new orientation concerning the more intensive development of the forces of production and their distribution throughout the country. As I have said at the joint plenary session of the Working People's Council and the Supreme Development Council, we have actually unleashed the people's creative energy, eliminated a number of cliches and dogmas, and established the task of building socialism with the people and for the people, proceeding from concrete conditions prevailing in Romania and applying the materialist-dialectical principles of scientific socialism and generally valid truths to Romania's realities. The elimination of cliches and dogmas has unleashed our people's energy and led to the great achievements that have raised our country to the higher peaks of comprehensive development in all fields. [cheers, chants]

But the most important thing is that, proceeding from the 20th congress [as heard], our party has resolutely embarked upon the road of broadly strengthening ties with the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and the entire nation, setting out from the fact that, in fulfilling its role as leading political force, the party must work with and for the people. Socialism can only be built in accordance with the people's general will. As the socialist construction underway in our country is in accordance with the strivings and desires of our people, we could obtain these great achievements in promoting our fatherland's development and raising the people's material and cultural well-being. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from the 20th congress [as heard] we have established a broad consultation with the working people on all important problems regarding our fatherland's development.

The meetings with workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all categories of working people have become an integral part of the discussion of problems pertaining to the fatherland's development, of domestic and foreign policy, and of the way we commendably fulfill the programs for the country's further development. We can state that, thanks to this broad consultation with the people, the working people, and the party, we could always find the best means to fulfill our development programs and strengthen the indestructible power and unity of all our people around the RCP, the leading political force of our socialist nation. [cheers, chants]

We proceed from the fact that socialism must be a form of the largest revolutionary workers democracy, which can ensure in the appropriate forms we have set up -- general meetings, working people's councils, including councils at a national level -- a framework for the active and democratic participation of all working people and the entire nation in consciously building their own free, independent, and happy future and continuously strengthening our fatherland and its independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we have discussed these issues in detail at the joint plenary session of the Working People's Council and the Socioeconomic Development Council. I would just like to mention several of them. First, I would like to draw attention to the fact that we are now in a new stage of intensive development of our fatherland.

The new 5-year plan must raise the technical and qualitative level of our entire activity. We must realize that the fatherland's strong development can only be attained on the basis of the latest and most advanced achievements of science and technology in all fields and of human knolwedge, in general. Therefore, the new 5-year plan must produce a radical change in the activity of all our socioeconomic units, improve management, increase productivity, raise economic efficiency, and better utilize material means and particularly manpower, so as to ensure that the working people -- in their capacity as owners, producers, and consumers -- can prove the great capacity of a people free from exploitation and oppression and masters of their destiny, who know how to build a free future on the basis of the latest scientific-technological achievements.

We are a people who know how to work. Our people have produced many scientists and technical pioneers. Now, when we have a huge force in the field of research and strong cadres in all units and when we have reached a high level of technical amd general culture and professional training, we must work so as to ensure that our people can attain new achievements in science and technology and even occupy the first place in many spheres. I know we can do this. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from the need to further develop cooperation with socialist countries and other states in the world, we must pay particular attention to expand production sharing with the CEMA socialist countries and other socialist countries, as well as with other states in the world, with a view to actively participate in the international division of labor. We must fully realize and never forget that our fatherland's development is closely linked to broad international cooperation and active participation in the international division of labor in all fields. [cheers, chants]

Regarding our country's international policy, I have recently dealt with these problems at the joint plenary session. We are determined to do everything to contribute to halting the arms race, bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, stopping the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, and banning all nuclear weapons on earth and in outer space. We believe that the main problem of present international life is to ensure peace and the people's supreme right to existence, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

We are firmly determined to strengthen cooperation and solidarity with all states, regardless of social system. We will always base this cooperation on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence, sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and nonuse of force and the threat of force. We must do everything possible to ensure that all contentious problems are solved through negotiations alone, by securing each nation's right to free development, in accordance with its wishes, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

We are convinced that nations are strong enough to halt the dangerous course toward nuclear catastrophe, ensure the transition to disarmament and nuclear disarmament, and establish peace in the world. In this respect, we will intensify -- in the spirit of decisions adopted by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and in the spirit of the appeals of the Working People's Council and the Development Council -- our efforts to better express our people's desire for peace, cooperation, and greater solidarity with all those working to secure life on our planet. We are convinced that, through joint action, we will ensure the triumph of reason and peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, I would like to again express the conviction that miners, energy workers, and all Gorj working people in industry and agriculture will resolutely work to expeditiously fulfill this year's plan and thoroughly prepare the plan for 1986, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. [cheers, chants] With this conviction, I wholeheartedly wish you and all working people collectives new successes and much health and happiness. [prolonged applause, cheers, chants]

BOBU, NICU CEAUSESCU ADDRESS UCY PLENUM

AU291539 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/6/1985 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY], was held on Saturday, June 29, which analysed and debated the activity of youth bodies and organizations for a better work of communist, patriotic and revolutionary education of the young generation in Romania, for the exemplary implementation of the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions.

The plenum was addressed by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY. The plenary meeting endorsed a programme of measures on intensified activity of the UCY, communist student associations and Young Pioneers' bodies and organizations for the communist, patriotic and revolutionary education of the young generation, for its multilateral training for work and life.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SFRY'S ZARKOVIC ON ELECTION

AU280600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, LCY Central Committee Presidium President:

On the occasion of your election to the high office of president of the LCY Central Committee, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for success in carrying out the mission of high responsibility bestowed upon you in fulfilling the objectives established by the 12th LCY Congress for building a socialist society in the neighboring and friendly SFRY.

I would like to express my belief that the traditional relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and LCY will continue to develop in many fields for the benefit of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and in the interest of socialism, progress, peace, and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

PZPR AKTIVIST DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU281835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/6/1985 -- Over June 24-28, a delegation of PUWP activists led by Marian Kot, head of the letter-receiving and inspection section of the CC of the PUWP, paid a visit to Romania on an exchange-of-experience basis, invited by the CC of the RCP.

The members of the delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP headquarters. The headquarters of the Arges county and Bucharest city committees of the RCP, visited industrial and mining units, socio-cultural establishments in the capital city and the County of Arges.

At the end of the visit, the Polish guests were received by Miu Dobrescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, chairman of the Central Party Collegium.

GAINUSE RECEIVES CPC AKTIVIST DELEGATION

AU271838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1530 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1985 -- Invited by the CC of the RCP, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Lu Maozeng, alternate member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, second secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Shandong Province Committee, paid a visit on a fact-finding and exchange-of-experience basis to Romania over June 13-27.

The delegation had interviews and conducted talks at the headquarters of the Central Council of Worker Control of Economic and Social Activity, the Committee on People's Councils' Affairs, the Ministry of Tourism, the Brasov, Covasna, Constanta and Tulcea County Committees of the RCP. The Chinese guests visited economic, tourist and socio-cultural units in Bucharest and in the country.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian deputy prime minister.

CHEYSSON NEWS CONFERENCE ON EC-CEMA RELATIONS

LD281628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The dangers arising from the existing international economic order are more serious and immediate for mankind than any other type of danger, but the world public appears less sensitive to economic problems than to disarmament. This was stated by Claude Cheysson, EC commission member responsible for Mediterranean countries and North-South relations, at a news conference he gave in Belgrade at the conclusion of his 3-day visit to the SFRY.

In reference to EC relations with CEMA, Cheysson said that a joint declaration will be issued at the end of the negotations between the two economic organizations; however, it will not solve all of the problems existing in their relations. This is because if economic relations with CEMA are to be promoted, the EC must negotiate with each CEMA member-country separately since CEMA does not exercise the same authority over foreign trade as the EC does.

FINANCE SECRETARY SUBMITS REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

LD282104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 28 (TANJUG) -- Financial consolidation of Yugoslav banks and of the entire economy is gaining ground, but not at the anticipated pace, said Federal Secretary for Finance Vlado Klemencic in a report submitted to the Assembly today.

In Klemencic's view, control over financial relations with other countries is one of the main favourable results of the economic consolidation. He announced that the growth of Yugoslavia's indebtedness in the convertible currency area was stopped in 1984, and that the debt, after many years, was reduced in 1985.

After several years of stagnation, production in the industrial and other fields has grown, the declining trend in productivity of labour has been stopped and a certain increase in economy of operation achieved.

Production, especially industrial, has continued to grow also this year, but financial effects are for the time being below last year's level, stated Klemencic.

He said that first results of the strengthening of financial discipline were already noticeable, but noted that a more consistent implemenation of measures relating to the establishment of responsibility was essential in order to achieve financial consolidation. In the event of business failures, losses or wrong investment, it would be necessary to resort to recalling or replacing those responsible, concluded Klemencic.

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

AU010334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1246 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- In recent weeks we have witnessed several acts of international terrorism whose victims are innocent citizens of various countries and nations. Yugoslavia has always consistently striven and continues to strive for an uncompromising and effective struggle in suppressing and condemning all forms of individual and international terrorism, as a universal danger to all countries and nations.

This was stated by official spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat for Affairs Zeljko Jeglic at his press conference here today.

Yugoslavia is one of the countries which have declared themselves openly and unreservedly for combating international terrorism, as proved by both its foreign-political activity in international conferences and bodies, and at the bilateral level, he added.

Ever since international terrorism appeared, Yugoslavia, itself one of its victims, has constantly called attention to, and warned of, the dangers which terrorism poses to both the world as a whole, and to each country individually, pointed out Jeglic. In particular, he noted, Yugoslavia was pointing to the harmfulness and absurdity of double standards, that is, the adoption of different attitudes towards domestic and foreign terrorism.

MAMULA HOLDS TALKS WITH FRG BUNDESWEHR OFFICIAL

LD281621 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Federal Secretary for National Defense Fleet Admiral Branka Mamula, today received Wolfgang Altenburg, the Bundeswehr's inspector general. The Bundeswehr official, who is at the head of a military delegation, is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and our Armed Forces. In the course of the reception, talks that focused on the further development and promotion of relations and cooperation between the FRG and Yugoslav Armed Forces were held. The talks were also attended by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and other high-ranking officers. Gisela Rheker, FRG ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Colonel Klaus Melecki, military attache, were present at the reception and talks.

COMMITTEE PREPARES FOR 13TH LCY CONGRESS

LD282256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Today Vidoje Zarkovic chaired in Belgrade the third session of the committee for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress, which discussed the draft platform for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress and the republics and provinces' congresses and conferences. The committee decided that on the basis of today's many important remarks, proposals and suggestions the editing group should amend the submitted material to be discussed by the LCY Central Committee at one of its future sessions.

Apart from the committee's members, almost 260 scientific and cultural workers from all over the country, organized in seven working groups and several subgroups, were engaged in the work on the draft platform. As determined by the LCY Central Committee, the background material included the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, and the results of the all-party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. In view of this, it was noted that the platform should contain clear assessments and standpoints and define the tasks regarding all vital issues whose settlement is conditional on the settlement of a series of other current problems of the country's socioeconomic development.

The text of the draft platform is comprised of five parts. They are: development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations; material, scientific, technological, and cultural development; functioning and development of the political system of socialist self-management; consolidation of the LCY's ideological and action unity; and measures for enhancing the LCY's ability to perform the leading role in society.

The platform also includes a section on the LCY in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world.

At the start of the session, Hamdija Pozderac warned that it should be taken into account that some very important topical issues, particularly those related to socioeconomic relations and the political system, are being discussed by LC organs, social councils, and other institutions. The results of these discussions will have to be incorporated in an appropriate way in the 13th LCY Congress platform.

In the course of a prolonged and extensive discussion, stress was placed on the significance of the platform itself for the entire pre-congress activity. It was agreed that the platform has to inspire action and to mobilize so that concrete results and clear answers regarding our further economic and social development and our unity can be presented at the next congress.

The 13th congress and the overall pre-congress activity should, it was stressed, contribute to the further affirmation of workers and working people and the recognition of their revolutionary right to socialist self-management. They should strengthen the LCY's ideological unity and unity of action and enhance its ability to implement its leading role at a complex stage of our social development.

In summing up the discussion, Vidoje Zarkovic warned that the LC and the committee for the preparation of the 13th congress should concentrate in their pre-congress activity on the quality of congress documents and on initiating concrete actions to solve some outstanding major socioeconomic problems. As he put it, the platform is not the only document upon which the successful accomplishment of these tasks depends. There are also other documents, including: the stands concerning the LCY's organizational development and the implementation of the SFRY's constitutional concept, and the results of the critical analysis of the political system's functioning. In other words, the objective of a document such as the platform is to encourage and direct a broad-based participation of communists and working people in the preparations for the congress and to contribute to the mobility of the LCY and of all organized socialist forces, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

The committee also formed a commission for completing the 13th LCY Congress draft resolution, or resolutions, a decision on which will be subsequently made. Milan Kucan was elected president of the commission. The following are its members: Dusan Bogdanov, Spiro Galovic, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Dr Ragip Halili, Sergej Kraigher, Bosko Krunic, Marko Lolic, Rudolf Matosevic, Vukasin Micunovic, Branko Mikulic, Hamdija Pozderac, Dr Jovan Popjordanov, Miljan Radovic, Radovan Radonjic, Metodije Stefanovski, Ivan Stojanovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Stanislav Stojanovic, Ali Sukrija, Stipe Suvar, Dobrivoje Vidic and Silvija Zugic-Rijavec.

According to the established work program, the draft congress documents should be completed by the end of the year. At today's session, Slavko Tosic was appointed secretary of the committee for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress.

ANNUAL YPA POLITICAL WORKERS SESSION HELD

LD282114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- The annual meeting of political workers in the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] and territorial defense was held in the YPA club in Belgrade today. The meeting was attended by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

It was agreed at the meeting, which was presided over by Lieutenant Colonel General Metodije Stefanovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, that political work in the Armed Forces provides for the successful accomplishments of all the tasks of combat readiness, defense and the Army's social role.

The need for intensive political work, it was stressed, arises from the fact that the Armed Forces, together with our people, are responsible for the defense of all the achievements and values of our revolution and socialist development against anyone who is attempting to endanger them in any way. It was also stated that the Army is loyal to the policy of the LCY and self-management, that it consistently supports the measures of the Long-term Program of Economic Stabilization and, this should be particularly stressed, that it is unreservedly prepared to defend and succeed in defending the Yugoslav community of equal nations and nationalities.

Addressing the participants in the meeting, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, said, inter alia, that the meeting is among a number of measures and activities taken in the field of combative development of the Armed Forces and particularly in enhancing their moral-political situation. Through intensive ideopolitical work and comprehensive briefings, the federal secretary for national defense said, we shall be able to thwart successfully all forms of our enemy's propaganda activity and to reinforce the confidence which members of the YPA have in the LCY and in the values of the system of socialist self-management. Political work enables us, Branko Mamula concluded, to retain the high moral-political standards within the Armed Forces and to further promote their unity and their Yugoslav and class character.

REPORTAGE ON VLAJKOVIC, DIZDAREVIC IN AFRICA

Stop in Ethiopia

EA272041 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] SFRY President Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, arrived in Addis Ababa this evening. Comrade Vlajkovic arrived here on his way to Mozambique where he is heading a visit of southern African countries. On arrival at Bole International Airport Comrade Vlajkovic was welcomed by Comrade Fikre Selassie Wogderes, Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Present during the welcoming ceremony were Politburo members of the WPE Central Committee, alternate members, ministers, WPE Central Committee members and the SFRY ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Nusret Sefrevoic. The president was given a bouquet of flowers by children and saluted by the honor guard. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Vlajkovic Meets PMAC Official

LD282028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidium president, left Addis Ababa for Mozambique, after a short visit to Ethiopia. He was seen off with highest state honors by very important Ethiopian officials.

Vlajkovic and his host Fikre Selassie Wogderes, vice chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and member of the Central Committee Presidium of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, exchanged views on bilateral relations and international topics. This exchange of views, as stressed by the Yugoslav delegation, took place in a friendly atmosphere. The meeting between Vlajkovic and Fikre Selassie confirmed the closeness of the views of the two friendly countries on the most important political and economic questions in the world.

Particular attention was given to the need of strengthening the unity of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the most pressing current international problems, among which economic troubles of the developing countries are starting to take primary importance. During the talks on the internal development of the two countries, Fikre Selassie is reported to have briefed Vlajkovic on the efforts of the Ethiopian Government and people to overcome particularly grave economic difficulties caused by catastrophic drought and Ethiopia's general underdevelopment. The Yugoslav delegation was briefed on main directions in overcoming consequences of the natural disaster that hit Ethiopica, as well as on obstacles on the way to a healthy national economy.

The Nonaligned Movement should devote even greater attention to the struggle to establish the new economic order, as an answer to the present unjust situation of international relations that leads to a greater gap between developed countries and developing countries.

In talks on international themes both sides stressed the particular importance of the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned in Luanda and the OAU summit that will be held from 19 to 21 July this year in Addis Ababa. It was said that preparations for both meetings are going smoothly.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Nusret Seferovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Ethiopia, took part in the talks with representatives of the Ethiopian Government. Fikre Selassie passed on to Vlajkovic cordial regards from Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian head of state, who was not in Addis Ababa during this unofficial visit.

Dizdarevic Meets Counterpart

LD282033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs, had talks in Addis Ababa today on the forthcoming OAU summit and the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in Luanda.

The Ethiopian minister briefed Dizdarevic on the upcoming meeting of African statesmen, which will be devoted to the economic and social crisis on the continent. Goshu Wolde said that preparations for the summit, due from 19 to 21 July in Addis Ababa, were being successfully concluded.

The two ministers also examined the preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries scheduled for September this year and noted identical approaches and assessments regarding the tasks facing this year's largest gathering of the nonaligned countries. Dizdarevic and Goshu Wolde stressed the need to preserve the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, based on the original principles in order to improve the movement's presence and efficiency in tackling current international problems.